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Correspondents must forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

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BIRTHS.

On July 2nd, at Dunedin, Barker Road, to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. D. Cousland, a daughter. [1162

On May 29th, at Beveridge Road, Kirkcaldy, the wife of Wm. C. Ritchie, of a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 3RD, 1907.

MANKIND finds its chief trouble, politically speaking, in squaring the differences that exist between its ethics and expediency, its ideals and daily existence, its professions and its practice. Allusion was made yesterday to this aspect of the situation in India, but the point could not be elaborated without too great a digression from what was then the main theme. India is not by any means the only part of the world where anomalies and humbug are to be traced. At our own doors, practically, we have the Philippines, wherein the Americans are being torn asunder between their devotion to the highfalutin sentiments of their Constitution and their obligatory recognition of practical issues. Thence we are led to the Pacific slope, where Japanese and Chinese men are not included in the "all men created free and equal" maxim, and further inland we find the negro absolutely debarred from that noble category. Nay, travelling still further to the great Eastern centres of civilization, we find a wide gulf between plutocracy and democracy in these communities of "free and equal" men. Crossing the Atlantic to Great Britain, we find similar sharp divisions between peers and people, though the high sounding professions are less insisted upon, and it is only in the fallacy that there *is not* one law for the rich and one for the poor that we encounter open humbug. Our colony of Australia with its "white Australia" policy makes a determined bid for the suppression of the pious fraud, though we doubt not that the churches there use gilded terminology akin to the early phrases of the American constitution framers. Elsewhere we reprint from an American contemporary an article indicating that our cousins are beginning to feel the irksomeness of having these pious protestations thrown in their teeth. Instead of adopting the defiant attitude of the detected prevaricator,—"Very well, then. I lied. What are you going to do about it?"—they resort to the methods of the bibliolater, and strive to show that the awkward passages do not mean what they seem to mean. Very ingeniously they do it, too, getting right behind the minds of the men of WASHINGTON'S day, and discovering, like lawyers with a typical ordinance, the original intention. "What they really meant," we are told, "was that the people of the colonies were as good as the people of England." They did not count Red Indians as men, nor negro slaves. "As a matter of fact, the statement as they meant it was true and self-evident, but as they stated it utterly erroneous and incapable of verification." Hmm! Here, at all events, is clarity. "All men were not created free and equal" is the latest (American) gospel; so—and perhaps the implication is responsible for the philosophy—we may honestly keep in subjection our little brown brothers, may honestly stone John Chinaman, turn away our Japanese visitors, and refuse the suffrage to our Ethiopian fellow subjects. It will be mightily convenient so to do, that is certain; but we do not agree that it should "help the American who is troubled in conscience." That glittering dictum of a glorious Constitution is either true or untrue as it stands. Our Manila contemporary straightly labels it untrue, but would apparently evade the disagreeable necessity of throwing it overboard by admitting its truth in intention. Theirs is the difficulty of the new theologians with miracle stories. We fear we cannot help them.

Five plague cases yesterday brought the total at date up to 132.

A Chinaman was yesterday fined $5 for being found with a revolver and five rounds of ammunition in his possession without a permit. He had just returned from San Francisco and was on his way back to the country.

The Odd Volumes lecture to-night at the Peak Hotel (see advt.) should not be overlooked. Mr. D. Le Souëf, Director of the Melbourne Zoological Gardens, is bound to be interesting on "Wild Life in Australia."

A dinner to celebrate the jubilee anniversary of the naval action at Fatshan, Escape Creek, and other engagements in the Canton River in 1857 took place on May 31st at the Whitehall Rooms. Admiral Sir R. Vesey Hamilton presided, and twenty-five other surviving officers were present.

The Colonial Secretary at Colombo has forwarded the Hongkong Colonial Secretariat the following information: "I am directed by H.E. the Governor to inform you that the port of Hongkong has been declared a plague infected port under the quarantine regulations in force in this Colony (Ceylon)."

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 30th June, 1907, shows that of non-Chinese there were 320 to the Library and 117 to the Museum, and of Chinese 169 to the former and 2,387 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 489 persons, and the Museum by 2,504.

Four men were brought before Mr. Orme at the Magistracy yesterday charged with surreptitiously obtaining a passage from Canton to Hongkong on board the s.s. *Fatshan*. It appeared that the men hid themselves amongst the vegetables which formed part of the cargo. They were each fined $10.

Several newspapers comment [May 31] on the presence in Madrid of the Spanish Ambassadors to Great Britain and Portugal, and of the Chief of the Spanish General Staff, who has been abruptly recalled from a tour of inspection which he was making in the Balearic Islands, and along the Mediterranean coast. It is asserted in Parliamentary circles that the Governments of Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal are conducting negotiations with a view to eventualities which may result from the present political situation in Portugal.

There is no scarcity of Dundreary mysteries. It is hard to understand why "National Righteousness" should spend so much on printing a special 'Call to Prayer" for the abolition of the opium traffic, seeing that it believes, and says: "If, in some cases, only two can unite, *the promise is as sure to them as to ten thousand*, —'If two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them.'" Why not leave it to two, and save trouble and expense? How can there be "the awful possibility that our opium traffic may be maintained for several years longer" if "the promise is sure" on such easy terms?

M. Cambon, French Ambassador in Berlin, telegraphed to M. Pichon announcing that he had communicated to the German Government, in accordance with his instructions, the broad lines of the Franco-Japanese Agreement. M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador in Washington, gave similar information to the United States Government. The British and Russian Governments have also been kept informed of the negotiations and their result.

The enterprise of three Chinese youths on Monday night did not meet with the success they anticipated. They were understood to be hawkers at Yaumati but a lukong was astonished to find one climbing up a water spout in Reclamation Street, a second at the bottom ready to assist and the third on guard at the corner of the street. The last mentioned made his escape but the second was easily arrested and the one up the spout was so surprised that he dropped to the ground and fell into the arms of the lukong. Mr. Haviland yesterday sentenced both to three weeks' imprisonment and six hours' in the stocks.

After close investigation, the American Vice-Consul at Dalny has reported combatting and contradicting the popular assertion that Japan is having it all her own way at Dalny, the gateway of Manchuria. All goods, says this official, of all nations have the same opportunity, and are allowed to enter duty free at Dalny. He admits that Japanese goods constitute the bulk of the arrivals, and that the Japanese have natural advantages, but on the question of the open door for trade in Manchuria he is decidedly optimistic. The Vice-Consul reported, as the result of American complaints, that the Japanese are crowding everybody out of the Chinese trade market.

Having noticed that on several occasions you referred to the doings of the Japanese and Eastern Corporation, in which I am unfortunately a debenture-holder for quite a considerable amount (writes a correspondent to the *Globe*) I should like to ask whether it would not be possible for steps to be taken to secure the holding of an early general meeting. It is now 20 months since the Corporation issued its debentures, and beyond the usual claptrap circular containing just enough to keep anxious inquirers away from the doorstep of the company's office for a few days, no single figure has been placed before us. Meanwhile the debentures are practically unsaleable; nominal quotation, about 10s.; issue price 25s. I consider it high time the directors, who draw £30 apiece per annum, were required to render an account of their doings.

A subscriber sends the *San Francisco Chronicle* an extract from a personal letter describing the condition of affairs in China, in which the writer gives the students sent from that country to Tokyo a very bad name. She says they are all stuffed with the writings of Huxley, Darwin and "other noted infidels," and that they return to their native land a godless lot whose chief desire is to overturn the Government." She declares that the Government is alarmed at the student movement, and it may well be if the imdication that Japan is filling them with rebellious ideas is true, for that would mean that sooner or later the dynasty now in power must go, for it is hardly conceivable that the Japanese would otherwise take the trouble to set the subjects of a neighbouring nation against their rulers unless she intended to accomplish their overthrow.

In the House of Commons on May 31st, Mr. Buxton, having been asked by Col. Lockwood whether, under present arrangements for sending parcels by parcel post to China from England, they can only be insured as far as Shanghai unless forwarded by a German boat; and, if so, whether he will take steps for securing for British trade the advantage possessed by other nations, says:—Parcels from this country for China sent by British packet can be insured as far as any place at which there is a British postal agency. Such agencies are maintained at Amoy, Canton, Chifu, Fu-chat, Han-kau Hoihow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatau, Tientsin, and Wei-hai-wei. The only insured parcels sent by the German service are those addressed to places at which there are German agencies but no British agencies—namely, Ichang Nanking, Peking, Tschinkang, Tsinanfu, and Weihsien, as well as the Kiantschou Protectorate. Negotiations have already been begun with a view to the extension of the British parcel post arrangements with China.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

At a special meeting of the Sanitary Board held at noon yesterday the Hon. Dr. Atkinson (president) presided. There were also present Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., (Vice-president), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Registrar-General, Dr. F. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, Mr. A. Shelton-Hooper, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

The meeting was called on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health whose minute read as follows:—I have the honour to recommend that a special meeting of the Board be called for Tuesday next to release the sheds at the Dairy Farm Company's premises which were declared infected last month. The farm is now entirely free of infection and the disinfection of the sheds was commenced yesterday, and will be completed on Monday. The company are not able to utilize the milk of the animals which have recovered until the Board releases the premises, and the matter therefore can hardly be allowed to stand over until the regular meeting to be held on the 8th inst.

The PRESIDENT moved that the premises be declared free of infection.

Mr. SHELTON-HOOPER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The meeting then ended.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

UNION JACK CLUB.

LONDON, July 2nd.

The King and Queen have opened the Union Jack Club. This new London institution starts free of debt.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

TOKYO, July 2nd.

It is suspected in America that the Tokyo circular of the Chambers of Commerce implies a threat to boycott American goods. Efforts are being made here to restrain the political parties' utterances on the latest development pending Government action.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

BALLOON RACE.

LONDON, June 30th.

Eleven balloons started from Ranelagh yesterday on a long distance race in Great Britain.

LATER.

The balloon race from Ranelagh was a failure owing to a thunderstorm. The balloons descended in the suburbs, except one which descended at Worthing.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

LONDON, June 30th.

The correspondent of the *Times* in New York wires that the police in San Francisco have refused five applications for renewals of permits to Japanese Employment Agencies. This action is probably more serious than the exclusion of Japanese children from the schools.

THE PEKING—PARIS MOTOR RACE.

LONDON, June 30th.

The French tricar has been abandoned at Godi [?] in the [? Gobi] desert, for want of petrol. The occupants are at Nankow, [? Hankow] and will go to Peking by train.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

GREAT STRIKE BEGINNING.

The state of the French shipping strike on May 31st is indicated by the following messages, all bearing that date.

A telegram received from Marseilles states that a general strike has been proclaimed among the Inscrits Maritimes, or Naval Reservists. The Marseilles correspondent of the "Matin" says, with regard to the subject of the strike among Naval Reservists, that it is believed the various navigation companies will preserve a strict neutrality towards their personnel. The effect of the strike about to break forth in all the French ports will be enormous as regards industry and commerce, business transactions being rendered impossible.

Havre reports: A general shipping strike was declared here to-day, and the crews of all the mail steamers have left their ships. The Transatlantic liners "La Provence" and "La Gascogne" will, in consequence, be unable to depart from here.

Marseilles added: Up to nine o'clock, this morning, the crews of eight mail steamers, belonging to different companies, had landed and handed in at the Naval Reserve offices their notices to strike. Five steamers will leave to day, including vessels for New York and London. The fishermen have also handed in strike notices, and the movement is general. So far, no disorders are reported.

VICEROY TSEN'S "FACER."

The Board of Finance has opposed Viceroy Tsen's proposal to raise a foreign loan for Kwangtung. One of the members put the searching question:

May I ask whether Viceroy Tsen will guarantee us that he will retain his post long enough to repay the loan?

Viceroy Tsen was unable to say anything in reply, and the matter dropped.

Before Viceroy Tsen left Peking Their Majesties cautioned him against being too harsh with the people, and to be very careful how he sacrificed life. This warning was considered necessary because Tsen in the past has been greatly addicted to slaughtering on slight provocation.—*Tientsin Times.*

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 2nd at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has risen moderately over N. China, and fallen a little in Central Japan.

The depression in the North appears to be moving into the Sea of Japan.

Pressure remains high and in slight excess of the normal over the Philippines.

Fresh S. monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.15 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood(*)	
Formosa Channel	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1.

(*) S. to S.W. winds, fresh or strong; squally, thunder showers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CUBICLE QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—With reference to the above question which is at present occupying the attention of our Legislators the following proposals with regard to dealing with cubicles as applied to existing houses, may not be out of place.

Mr. Osborne is no doubt, right when he says "we have to have them," therefore the only question to be solved is how to make them as little objectionable as possible. The Government when dealing with this question must be prepared to give a little, if they are to receive anything in exchange and where, in my opinion, they should be prepared to give, is with regard to the "external air" or the 13-foot clause of the existing Ordinance. I am quite convinced in my own mind that a hard-and-fast rule cannot be laid down to legislate for cubicles or rooms in existing houses, but every house must be taken on its own merits; and, therefore, the Government must be prepared to give a certain amount of latitude when dealing with this matter. The erection of cubicles or rooms should not be refused in a house, where, say, it is impossible to obtain within a foot or two the exact floor area as laid down by the Ordinance, but what might be insisted on is that an owner should do the best that is possible with his house, and if, when a plan is sent in which the Government considers could be improved upon, it should be returned for amendment.

Now it seems to me that for windows to cubicles or rooms to open into a space of 13 ft. should not be made a *sine qua non* for the existence of such cubicle or room. My own personal experience makes me think that the great point to be acquired is that cubicles should have a window opening into the outer air, and to obtain this I propose that an area should be made in the centre of the house, the width of the area to depend upon the length of the house.

I attach plans showing my proposal as applied to two, say, common types of houses, one a seventy-five foot house with a kitchen and area of 50 square feet at the back, the other a fifty-foot house with half-kitchen and half area in the rear. [We publish these plans as a supplement.—ED.]

In the former case I propose to cut an area 10 feet wide in the centre of the house throughout its height. This will have the effect of lighting the centre of the ground floor as well as the upper floors.

On the first floor (if the Government are prepared to waive the 13 feet clause) we can obtain four rooms all having windows opening directly into the outer air and two cubicles without windows. The two halves of the house would be connected by a bridge, on to which windows out down to the floor level would open.

Under the Ordinance as at present this house could only have three cubicles or rooms even if the 13 foot clause were waived. My scheme under similar licence admits of six. The same arrangement applies to the top floor.

The fifty-foot house is treated in a similar manner but with a six-foot area, admitting of four rooms all with windows opening into the outer air.

I do not pretend that this scheme is a perfect one and there exists a slight objection on the first floor in the case of the inmates of the upper floors having to pass over the bridge from one staircase to the other. But the actual staircases would be shut off from the rooms by wood screens as is the present custom, and I think this objection would disappear when the inmates had got used to the arrangement. On the top floor this objection would not occur.

There is no doubt that this scheme would not be as effective as that proposed by the Hon. Mr. Chatham by pulling down the upper storeys of every third house, but I submit that mine is much simpler and less expensive. His scheme gives no benefit to the ground floor and involves resumption, whereas in this scheme the owner retains both house and land, and, instead of weakening the houses, as in Mr. Chatham's scheme, the introduction of cross walls is a considerable addition of strength. On the ground floor the area would be formed by building two arches which would carry the walls above.

The whole question hinges on whether the Government (*with regard to existing houses*) is prepared to waive the present law, that a room to be habitable must have a window opening into a space of 13 feet. In my own opinion it is far more important to get landlords to provide a type of house where it is possible to get a number of rooms, each with a window of its own opening into the outer air, than to insist on the present rule by which it is impossible in ninety-nine houses out of a hundred to provide more than one room and one cubicle, and where the rest of the house is divided up by means of filthy hangings supported by bamboos hung from the ceiling. I am, Sir—Yours etc.

H. W. BIRD.

* Definition of a cubicle from Public Health and Buildings Ordinance:

Cubicle means any portion of a room which is partitioned off for the purposes of being used as a sleeping place, and which is not provided with a sky light window or windows of its own (independently of the window area of the room in which such cubicle is erected) opening either directly or across a verandah or balcony with the external air etc.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Roon* left Foochow on the 1st July at 3 p.m., and may be expected here to-day at daylight.

The H.A.L. str. *Scandia* left Singapore on 1st July at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on 6th July p.m.

The P. & O. str. *Simla* left Singapore for this port on the 2nd July at 12.30 p.m.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, July 2nd.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

EXTENDING AN INSURANCE COMPANY'S BUSINESS.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., made an application to His Lordship the Chief Justice this morning with respect to the Man On Insurance Company.

Mr. Pollock said the application was for the confirmation by the Court of certain resolutions which had been passed with a view to extending the Company's business. The objects of the Company, as set out in the petition, included the business of a Marine Insurance Company. Resolutions had been passed, and confirmed, extending the powers of the company to include fire as well as marine insurance, and also giving the Man On Company power to re-insure any risk, either in whole or in part. That would relate to either class of insurance; it was frequent for insurance companies to re-insure.

His Lordship—The company has power to re-insure marine, it will be limited to fire, so as not to include life.

Mr. Pollock—It will be limited to the matters already mentioned, fire and marine.

His Lordship—They desire to unite two entirely different companies such as fire and marine, though there is no reason why they should not be united, if the conditions of the business were satisfactory—you will remember the case of the Lion in England where they combined fire and life. The fire department broke the company up and the life people did not get their money. I am speaking from memory and my impression is that the opinion in England required two separate capitals to be divided if two separate businesses were combined.

Mr. Pollock referred to a special case in which wide extension was allowed. The Alliance Marine Insurance Company applied for extension to life, fire and accident. There was evidence that such businesses were commonly transacted by marine insurance companies, and similar affidavits had been filed in this case.

His Lordship—I think I ought to be satisfied with the capital. It seems to me that the capital is very small in this case. It is only $1,000,000, and only half has been paid up. One of the conditions undoubtedly would be to call up the outstanding capital. I could not possibly do it otherwise; the responsibility is too great. A judge has no training in those matters, and the Legislature has thrown upon him a very great responsibility. I must be satisfied with the capital, and cannot treat these things as merely formal.

An adjournment until July 16th was granted.

AN ARBITRATION CASE.

Judgment was delivered in the matter of the arbitration between the executrix and the executors of Choy Chan deceased and Tsan King, contractor.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. Holborow of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Hursthouse, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship said: I am of opinion that although it was stipulated in clause 18 of the contract that time was especially to be considered as of the essence of both contracts, yet that time condition was departed from by the future provisions of the clause. These seem to me to have been based on the idea that the time specified for if completion was not to be of the essence of the contracts: for it was clearly in the contemplation of parties that the time specified for completion would not be complied with even in the case of there being a new date for completion substituted—such substituted date being fixed in writing by the engineer. In the event of the contracts not being completed on the original or substituted date there is a condition precedent to the right of the principal to the payment of liquidated damages: this condition precedent being the issue of a certificate in writing by the engineer that the works could reasonably have been completed by the original or substituted dates. The certificate in this case seems to differ materially from those dealt with in the cases cited in Hudson which are for the most part certificates, the issue of which may or may not be conditions precedent to payment. In the first place I think that the statement made by the arbitrator in paragraph 10 of the special case to the effect that he is satisfied upon the evidence which has been adduced before him in the arbitration proceedings that there has been unreasonable delay on the part of the contractor in carrying out the works, and that damage has been sustained by the executors of the principal by reason of such delay, is not the certificate contemplated by clause 18. In the first place that certificate is to be given by the engineer and although Mr. Danby combines in himself the twofold capacity of engineer and arbitrator, and although further the Courts decline to relieve the contractor from any grievances which he thinks he may have owing to this, except in a very extreme case, because he has deliberately chosen to accept the contract subject to this condition, yet this cannot be pressed so far against the contractor as to substitute merely Mr. Danby as the arbitrary judge of everything. So far as it is possible Mr. Danby, the arbitrator, must be kept distinct from Mr. Danby, the engineer, and what the latter has to do cannot be done by the former, nor can the former do what the latter has left undone. Owing to the way in which clause 18 is drafted there is no difficulty in this instance in keeping Mr. Danby's two functions quite distinct. He is not required to certify that there has been unreasonable delay in completing the work: but

that the work could reasonably have been completed by the date of completion, original or substituted. It seems clear to me that, the works not being completed on the given date, the duty of the engineer was then and there to certify that they could reasonably have been completed at that date. What Mr. Danby has done is as arbitrator, after having been called on to express an opinion as to the unreasonableness of the delay. I am of opinion that he had no right to do this. Further there is no substituted date within the meaning of the contract, none having been fixed by the engineer. Therefore, so far as contract No. 496 is concerned, the certificate should have been given within a reasonable time after January 25, 1902. I, therefore, answer the first question in the affirmative, subject to the interpretation I have just given of the meaning of substituted date which affects the meaning of the last words of the question, "or any substituted date." There is however a further question as to contract No. 476. So far as contract No. 476 is concerned I answer the question in the negative, for the reasons given above, and the third question must also be answered in the negative. The fourth question has no reference to this contract, but the answer to the fifth question, so far as this contract is concerned, is in the affirmative. But so far as contracts Nos. 474, 475 and 476 are concerned, the answers to questions two and three must depend on the answer to question four, which involves the interpretation of the Chinese agreement of July 10th, 1903, which is set out in paragraph 9 of the special case. By this agreement the parties themselves substituted April 15th, 1904, as the date on which contract No. 476 was to be completed. I am of opinion in the first place that this agreement undoubtedly nullified clause 18, so far as the liquidated damages are concerned and it must, therefore nullify the clause so far as the engineer's certificate is concerned. The damages for failure to complete on April 15th, 1904, must be arrived at by interpreting this agreement. By it, if the shops are not handed over by April 15, 1904, Choy Chan will then require Tsang King to compensate to Choy Chan $3,000 for the first month of the building contractor's overtime and $6,000 for the second month. What the parties meant by this I have not the remotest idea. I must, however, endeavour to ascertain its legal effect. Does it mean $6,000 for the second and subsequent months? Clearly not. Then are these two amounts, singly or collectively, a penalty or liquidated damages? To my mind the very fact of there being two different sums for the first and second months shows that they could not be treated as liquidated damages. They certainly are not a genuine pre-estimate of the amount of damages likely to be suffered (see Commissioners of Works v. Hill). For I cannot see how such an estimate can vary in respect of two consecutive months. They are a penalty: and, therefore, I think the law is that the plaintiff may either take the penalty or recover the damages he has in fact suffered. The answer to the fourth question is, therefore, that damages may be recovered under the Chinese agreement for delay in not completing the contract by April 15th, 1904. The answer to the fifth question is in the affirmative though I feel considerable doubt as to the view of the substitution of the Chinese agreement. The answer to the sixth question is in the affirmative with regard to both contracts taken together.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

'CHAN WO AND OTHERS v. CHAN YAM.

Their Lordships delivered judgment in this action in which the plaintiffs were the appellants, and the defendant respondent, the appeal being against a judgment of His Honour the Puisne Judge.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., and Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), appeared for the appellants, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton (of Messrs. Brutton and Hett), represented the defendant.

After the appellants had concluded their argument the Chief Justice intimated that he did not wish to hear Mr. Slade (for respondent) and said: Now, this appeal was put to me in this way. The balance of probabilities did not incline as the learned Puisne Judge thought they did and the question put to us first was: Was it more likely that the debts were exclusive or inclusive? Unless the case can be put higher than this the appeal must fail, because it falls within the principle of doubt in the case just quoted, and not only fail, but I think, be dismissed. I pointed this out to the learned counsel and afterwards the ground for appeal was put down to the fact that the debts could not have been excluded. I find it difficult to keep off the question of probabilities, because they figured so largely in argument. It seems to me that the probabilities are that if the vendor wished to exclude special debts he would have inserted paragraphs to that effect in the agreement, and if he meant to include there was no necessity for such paragraphs. He did insert the clause which shows very clearly what was in his mind. The accountant's evidence agrees with this. As to the form of agreement when drawn up, that shows that Chan Yam certainly had it in his mind, to exclude special debts. There is also the probability that if the purchaser had intended them to be excluded he would have asked:—Why did you introduce this sentence? I admit that he might have forcibly effected his end by altering exclusive to inclusive, if defendant agreed, but this leads us to another probability. It is more than improbable it seems to me that the vendor would have thrown in what was called a bad debt for no consideration. We know that it was not strictly speaking a bad debt, but only one very much in suspense. That there was no consideration for it is manifest from plaintiff's own evidence. His version of the case is that $250 was to be paid for signboards, eighty-five per cent for the Australian debts and the other debts at face value. It is impossible to give a face value to these Wa Tai debts, therefore, the plaintiff says he was going to get them for nothing, which is highly improbable. The plaintiff's evidence supplies the key to what was passing in his mind. I wanted to know what the legal expenses would be before I accepted and Chan Yam refused to tell me. He said that if they did not alter the draft of the agreement from exclusive to inclusive they would have to pay him expenses. For the life of me I cannot follow it. If the debt had been included the purchaser would have taken over the debt and the consequent liabilities. What he really wanted was to get rid in some way or other of his share of the liabilities. The probabilities or facts are entirely with defendants and in favour of exclusion. With regard to advertisements each party was at liberty to insert one, and an inference had been drawn from the fact that the debts or rather their exclusion was not mentioned. Nor, may it be remarked, was their inclusion. Too great an inference had been drawn from the advertisement.

After referring to other exhibits His Lordship concluded: I entirely agree with the finding of the learned Puisne Judge.

The Puisne Judge—This is an appeal from a decision of my own (sitting in Original Jurisdiction). The question arose on the transfer of the business, etc., of the Wah Hing Loong firm by some of the partners to the other partners. In the original draft of the memorandum of such transfer certain debts due to the Wah Hing Loong by the Wah Tai and Fung Shing firms were excluded. This admitted that this draft was altered and in the document produced in Court and sued on those debts were included, so that the question before the Court was whether that alteration was made before or after execution. I was of opinion that it was made after and, therefore, of course, fraudulent and a forgery, and I gave judgment accordingly for the defendants with costs. Whatever doubts I may have had or am supposed to have had on that point at that time, I have none now. This opinion was and is mainly based on the evidence of the plaintiff himself and his witness (the accountant). The plaintiff stated that previous to the date of the agreement the parties had not consulted and arranged that an account was to be made out that the price agreed upon excluded these debts, and it is obvious that the plaintiff was a party to that agreement. Further where the plaintiff goes in to give reasons for such exclusion, that the Wah Tai had a counter claim for $15,000 against the Wah Hing Loong, and they were evidently in fear and trembling that that claim might be successful and in that case their claim against the Wah Tai would be swamped and the Wah Hing Loong would be ruined. The accountant stated that he drew up exhibits and deducted the Fung Shing debts (which of course included the Wah Tai defendants, as both stand on the same footing so far as this case is concerned) and he further states that on that basis the agreement was drawn up. It is, therefore, clear that up to the date of the execution of the assignment or possibly a short time before the plaintiff had agreed for the exclusion of these defendants. He then says he changed his mind at the twelfth hour. I must say if the case had ended there and there was no further appearance on behalf of the defendants I should have had to give judgment for the plaintiffs; I should have done so with great reluctance. Of course what happened was that when the plaintiff began to think that these debts had some value he, with his accountant, altered the assignment. On the appeal Mr. Pollock laid stress on certain exhibits. One was the advertisements inserted by the plaintiffs and defendants respectively, and it is true that they contain no reference to the exclusion of these debts, and it was, therefore, argued that this was evidence in favour of the contention that the alteration was made in the assignment before execution. As to the exhibit 4, this had been characterised either directly or inferentially by the defendant and his witnesses as a forgery. Mr. Pollock argued on this point that it was highly improbable the plaintiffs should have unnecessarily gone in for forgery on such a large scale and pressed the point that there was no object or reason for such forgery and, therefore, that, if the Court came to the conclusion that exhibit 4 was not a forgery, this would throw such discredit on the evidence for the defendant as a whole that the court could not hold that the assignment was a forgery, as it would be, if the defendants' contention was correct. Although I agree that the authority or falsity of the defendant's evidence as to exhibit 4 has a bearing on the credibility of the defendant's evidence as to the assignment yet holding as I do (on the evidence as a whole) that the alteration in the assignment was made after execution, I cannot think (supposing for the sake of argument the defendant's evidence as to exhibit 4 to be false) that the absence of mention of exclusion in the advertisements under the special circumstances of this case and false evidence as to exhibit 4 can debar the defendant from succeeding in this action on the main points as to whether the alteration in the assignment was prior or subsequent to execution, my decision as to which is mainly based on the evidence given by, and on behalf of, the plaintiff. I think the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

LAW REPORT, MAY 31.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

(*Before the* LORD CHANCELLOR, LORD MACNAGHTEN, LORD ROBERTSON, *and* LORD ATKINSON.)

POOLE AND OTHERS v. THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA (LIMITED).

The following is the judgment of Lord Macnaghten in this case, the decision in which was reported in *The Times* of May 29th, and by us reprinted:

Lord Macnaghten.—I quite agree with my noble and learned friend on the woolsack that this appeal must be dismissed. I venture to add a few observations, because there seems to be a growing tendency to narrow and restrict the power to reduce capital conferred by the Act of 1867 on companies limited by shares. That tendency is apparent, I think, in the judgment of the Court of Appeal in the present case and particularly in the addition which that Court has made to the order pronounced by Mr. Justice Farwell. The power conferred by the Act of 1867 is perfectly general. Any restriction upon it not authorized by the Act of 1867 is or the Act of 1877 is calculated, I think, to lead to inconvenience and expense, and to hamper and embarrass companies in the conduct of their domestic affairs. The subject of reduction of capital was very fully considered by this House in 1894 in the case of "British and American Trustee and Finance Corporation v. Couper" (L.R., 1894, A.C., 399; 63 L.J., Ch., 425). In that case Lord Herschell, after referring to the Acts of 1857 and 1877, said:—"It will be observed that neither of these statutes prescribes the manner in which the reduction of capital is to be effected, nor is there any limitation of the power of the Court to confirm the reduction except that it must first be satisfied that all the creditors entitled to object to the reduction have either consented or been paid or secured." Later on, dealing with the case before the House, he says:—"The interests of creditors are not involved, and I think it was the policy of the Legislature to entrust the prescribed majority of the shareholders with the decision whether there should be a reduction of capital, and, if so, how it should be carried into effect." By way of caution he adds this observation:—"There can be no doubt that any scheme which does not provide for uniform treatment of shareholders whose rights are similar would be most narrowly scrutinized by the Court, and that no such scheme ought to be confirmed unless the Court be satisfied that it will not work unjustly or inequitably. But this is quite a different thing from saying that the Court has no power to sanction it." Lord Watson takes the same view. His words are these:—"Apart from the interest of creditors, the question whether each member shall have his share proportionately reduced or whether some members shall retain their shares unreduced, the shares of others being extinguished upon their receiving a just equivalent, is a purely domestic matter, and it might be greatly for the advantage of the company that the latter alternative should be adopted." Speaking for myself, I see no reason to alter or modify what I said in that case. "Creditors," I observed, "are protected by express provisions. This consent must be procured or their claims must be satisfied. The public, the shareholder, and every class of shareholders individually and collectively, are protected by the necessary publicity of the proceedings and by the discretion that is entrusted to the Court. Until confirmed by the Court the proposed reduction is not to take effect, though all the creditors have been satisfied. When it is confirmed the memorandum is to be altered in the prescribed manner, and the company, as it were, makes a new departure. With these safeguards, which certainly are not inconsiderable, the Act apparently leaves the company to determine the extent, the mode and the incidence of the reduction and the application or disposition of any capital moneys which the proposed reduction may set free." Such being the views expressed in this House, without any dissent or qualification, I was surprised to hear it argued by the learned counsel for the appellants that the Court has no jurisdiction to entertain a petition for the reduction of capital, unless it be proved that the capital which the company proposes to cancel is lost or unrepresented by available assets. No doubt some countenance for that proposition may be found, even in cases which have occurred since the decision of this House in "The British and American Trustee and Finance Corporation v. Couper." In the "Barrow Hæmatite Steel Company" (1900, 2 Ch., 846; 69 *L.J.*, Ch., 869), where the scheme proposed was obviously unfair to the preference shareholders and the petition was very properly dismissed, there are some expressions in the judgment of the learned Judge who decided the case which, taken apart from the context, may seem to appear to support that contention. The decision of Mr. Justice Buckley in "*In re* Anglo-French Exploration Company" (18 *The Times* Law Reports, 750; 1902, 2 Ch., 845) goes even further. His language, if correctly reported, seems to imply that because the Act of 1877 specifies certain cases and declares that the power conferred by the Act of 1867 "includes" those specified, it is to be inferred that in all other cases the jurisdiction of the Court is excluded. If that is the meaning of what the learned Judge said, with all respect, I am unable to agree with his view. The condition that gives jurisdiction is not proof of loss of capital or proof that capital is unrepresented by available assets, or that capital is in excess of the wants of the company. The jurisdiction arises whenever the company seeking reduction has duly passed a special resolution to that effect. In the present case creditors are not concerned at all. The reduction does not involve the diminution of any liability in respect of unpaid capital or the payment to any shareholder of any paid-up capital. The only questions, therefore, to be considered are these—(1) ought the Court to refuse its sanction to the reduction out of regard to the interests of those members of the public who may be induced to take shares in the company? and (2) is the reduction fair and equitable as between the different classes of shareholders? Now the directors gave the shareholders the fullest information as to the reasons for the reduction and the causes which led them to propose it. All this is explained in the petition. It has not been suggested that the proposed reduction is open to any objection on public grounds. The question, therefore, must be this—is it fair as between different classes of shareholders? The only objection put forward is made on the part of an insignificant number of holders of founder's shares. There are two individuals who hold five founder's shares each, and there is a public company holding 24 founder's shares. The directors in their circular to the shareholders, stated that these shares were of no commercial value. That is not denied. It is proposed to pay the dissentient shareholders the par value of their shares out of profits, and to extinguish they render it difficult, if not impossible, for the company to raise further capital. The dissentient shareholders do not demand, and never have demanded, better pecuniary terms, but they insist on retaining their holdings, which in all reasonable probability can never bring any profit to them, and may be detrimental to the company. I think that Mr. Justice Farwell was quite right in disregarding their opposition. The learned Judges of the Court of Appeal did not dissent from the view of Mr. Justice Farwell, but there was some expression of doubt and hesitation. There were two other points raised before the Court of Appeal which the Court evidently thought of some importance. Although the order of Mr. Justice Farwell was affirmed, the learned Judges of the Court of Appeal do not seem to have been quite satisfied that the reduction proposed was in all respects proper, because they doubted whether it was exactly commensurate with the loss actually proved. Is that material in such a case as this, when the interests of the public are not concerned? So far as loss is actually proved the case is one of those cases specially mentioned in the Act of 1877. So far as the reduction goes beyond the actual loss it is within the general power conferred by the Act of 1867. I can see no objection to it if it is a prudent and business-like measure, not unfair to any shareholder and not detrimental to the public. Then there was another point which the Court of Appeal took into consideration, rather unnecessarily as I venture to think. The company had established a fund out of surplus profits which they called "profit reserve fund." Part of it the company had resolved to use for the purpose of making good loss of capital. The rest, some £11,000, they proposed to retain. The petition states that the retention of a reserve fund of at least the amount proposed to be retained was necessary to support the credit of the company as a bank. I must say I should have thought that some reserve was an obvious necessity. It was, of course, quite proper for the petitioners to state all the circumstances of the case frankly and fully, but still this was a purely domestic matter altogether outside the province of the Court. The Court of Appeal was not quite satisfied about the propriety of retaining in hand any part of the reserve fund. But the proposal was allowed to pass on the company giving an undertaking, which is embodied in the order, that no part of the sum retained out of the profit reserve fund should be applied otherwise than for capital purposes. As the company offered this undertaking I do not propose to your Lordships that it should be omitted, though I do not quite understand what the undertaking means or how long it is intended to last. But I must say, speaking for myself, that I do not think that this addition to the order ought to be treated as a precedent in any other case. With those observations I concur in the motion which has been proposed. The appeal must be dismissed with costs.

ALL FREE AND EQUAL.

The history of the United States is so full of the Fourth of July, the Declaration of Independence and fireworks that the average American never realizes how many of the so-called self-evident truths which constitute his political gospel are but half truths, until he attempts to make a universal application of some formula that served very well for the solving of some American problem.

As a matter of fact very few of the glittering general statements on political and social questions, that came into vogue in the United States with the Revolutionary War and got into our state papers and were then taken up by other people who copied their institutions from us, will bear close inspection or the application of cold scientific analysis. These political platitudes have come down to us as part of the heritage left us by the fathers. They are as much a part of American thought as are the actual provisions of the Constitution and they disqualify the average American for governmental administration of a certain sort.

The members of the Continental Congress who originated the doctrine that all men are created free and equal and drew on the data of their own limited experience to formulate and state a law that should be as general in its application as the law of gravity. These men looked over the men of the thirteen colonies who belonged to the same race as the British subjects on the other side of the sea, who inherited the same political past and the same social institutions, and found that these colonials were as intelligent and as capable of self-government as were their cousins across the water.

They also observed that the men of each of the 13 Colonies were equally intelligent and that the whole constituted a people practically without classes or castes or grades; almost an ideal democracy. The peculiar environment under which they conquered the American wilderness had made the colonists as nearly a pure democracy as the world has ever known. And strange enough their experience in the American wilderness had made them more capable of self-government than were their English cousins as a whole, than they themselves would have been trained in old England under less strenuous conditions. The members of the Continental Congress observed these things and wrote that all men were created free and equal. What they really meant was that the people of the colonies were as good as the people of England and stood ready to prove it. No one believes for an instant that John Adams meant to include the American Indians against whom the colonists had been struggling in his "all men," or that Richard Henry Lee thought of the slaves on the Virginia plantation as free and equal to himself.

As a matter of fact the statement as they meant it was true and self evident, but as they stated it utterly erroneous and incapable of verification.

The members of the Continental Congress who signed the Declaration of Independence, in spite of their inheritence of three hundred years of political experience had much to learn. They had to learn that the mere declaration did not make the colonies independent. They had to learn that even the successful termination of the war with the mother country that made their struggle a revolution instead of a rebellion did not make the colonies independent. The seven years that followed the close of the war were the most critical years of their experience. They were men of the same race and blood with one language and yet they were unable to unite and form a government for 14 years. They could not establish a national income sufficient to run a government or obtain public credit abroad. Had it not been for the fact that a few men of natural financial genius and unbounded public spirit, such as Hamilton, Washington and Franklin, were available in the crisis, the declaration would have been made in vain and the war fought to no purpose.

To remember these things will help the American who is troubled in conscience when he hears the Filipino politician quoting the American Declaration of Independence as proof that these islands have a moral right to be independent and on this hypothesis are capable of independence.

The teaching of history and experience is that there is little moral right aside from practical utility.

In the old days when Europe set the pattern in things governmental a great deal was heard about the divine right of kings. In these modern days when the political fashions originate largely in Washington, people go to the other extreme and talk too much about absolute rights of the individual person and the individual group of persons called a nation. As a matter of fact there is no such thing as rights that are not relative, whether of the individual or of the nation. The rights of the individual are limited and defined by the rights of the community and the rights of any one nation or group of individuals are dependent upon the rights of the community of nations.

The right of the Filipinos to independence depends upon their power to conform to what is required of independent nations by international public opinion.—*Cadences.*

MORRISONIGRAMS.

Following are recent telegrams from the *Times* correspondent at Peking:—

Peking, May 30.

By the outgoing German mail a party of 25 selected students from Shan-si University proceeded to England to complete their education by a five years' course of study. All their expenses are paid, except in the case of two who are more wealthy, from the provincial revenues. This is the first fruit of the line of action taken by the British missionary societies in Shan-si, who declined to accept an indemnity for the losses which they substained during the Boxer outbreak in 1900, and arranged that the compensation offered them by the Chinese Government should be applied instead to the erection and endowment of a provincial University for Western education under foreign professors.

The province is making good progress with the railway which will unite the capital, Tai-yuen-fu, with the main line to Peking, and which will be completed this year. Shan-si, indeed, shows such a friendly disposition to foreigners and foreign enlightenment that it is regrettable that our future good relations should be jeopardized by a misunderstanding between the province and the Peking Syndicate. On January 24 the British Government presented to China a demand for compensation on behalf of the syndicate for £200 a day from January 1 of this year for every day's delay by the provincial authorities in issuing a permit for the syndicate to begin mining operations in this province. There is reason to fear that the manifesto defining its claims, which was distributed by the agent of the syndicate among the provincial authorities, was not known to the British authorities when they presented their demand.

The Chinese are not acting unreasonably. The agreement now known as the Peking Syndicate's Shan-si concession was signed on May 21, 1898, by the Shan-si Bureau of Trade and the Italian Signor Luzzatti. The views of the latter as to the methods of dealing with the Chinese are revealed in a letter quoted at the general meeting by the chairman of the Pekin Syndicate, according to the report published in "The Times Financial and Commercial Supplement" on February 4:—

"Why do you not begin work at Shan-si? Never mind what the opposition of the local authorities and the local gentlemen may be, go to work. In China the great thing is the *fait accompli*, and if they do kill some of our engineers and stuff, so much the better; for then you will have a good case for compensation with the Chinese Government."

Clause 20 provided that the agreement should be written in a Chinese and a foreign text, English not being specified. In every other agreement signed by England and China a clause has always been inserted specifying that the English text shall be authoritative. The omission of such a clause in the syndicate agreement gives a presumption that the Chinese text was to be authoritative, and, acting on this, the Chinese claim that in all they have done they have not exceeded their rights under the agreement.

There are serious discrepancies in the two texts. The syndicate claims that the English text gives it the "sole right"; the Chinese have high authority for contending that the Chinese text gives it only a "special privilege," and that as against other foreign syndicates desiring to work mines in the area mentioned The English text gives the syndicate the right to apply for a permit, provided "the proposed works are not injurious to the place," while the Chinese text states that a permit will be issued if "local conditions present no obstacles." But local conditions, in view of the syndicate's claim to a monopoly, do present an obstacle, therefore the Chinese decline to issue a permit.

In its prospectus of March 6, 1900, and in the official statement recently published in English and Chinese in China the syndicate claims that it has the sole right for 60 years to mine coal throughout 20,000 square miles in Shan-si province, the richest coal-mining area in the world, whose people are almost wholly dependent on this industry. It claims that throughout this vast area all Chinese mines opened since May 21, 1898, are to be excluded or closed down, but, "having no desire to stand upon the strict letter of its right, it is ready to concede to natives mining in the old way, with native methods and native capital, the privilege of working their mines so long as they do not invade the syndicate's permit area or enter into competition with the syndicate outside the district."

Further, the syndicate demands throughout this area, from the date of the signature of the agreement, "recognition of the syndicate's sole right to open coal-mines under this agreement, to the exclusion of all other new mines and all other foreign machinery." In a passage not meant to be ironical, the syndicate declares that, if this recognition be given to its monopoly, it will prove itself a "true friend, bringing education, enlightenment, and prosperity to the province of Shan-si."

The province asks how long can native mines, working with antiquated methods and forbidden for 60 years to use foreign machinery, be able to exist alongside a foreign syndicate with the latest methods and machinery. When similar reactionary claims were demanded by Germany in Shan-tung, the British Government and Press vigorously protested. Imagine, then, the astonishment of Shan-si province when the British Government comes forward with exactly the same demands and claims heavy compensation for failure to give them assent. Many hope that the British Government will withdraw a claim made in error and will insist on the syndicate's coming to a compromise. The province is willing, but all overtures to the syndicate receive the reply that the matter is no longer in its hands, but in those of the British Government.

PEKING, May 31.

The Dainy Customs agreement was signed last evening by Sir Robert Hart and Mr. Hayashi, and if the necessary preparations are completed it will become operative on July 1. The agreement provides for a revision of its terms after next spring in the light of the experience gained in the meantime. It contains two annexes, one similar to the Kiao-chau Customs agreement of April 17, 1899, with the omission of articles 13 and 16, the other based on the Kiao-chau inland steam navigation agreement of April 7, 1904.

The question of posts and telegraphs in Manchuria, in which Japanese action is regarded by the Chinese as a serious infringement of their sovereign rights, still remains unsettled.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS *only, and special business matters* THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS *should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.*

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ...*xpressed for a fixed period will be continued until* ...*e countermanded.*

Telegraphic Address: PRESS. *Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lieber's.*

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC LECTURE.

MR. D. LE SOUEF, Director of the MELBOURNE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, has kindly consented to DELIVER a LECTURE at the PEAK HOTEL TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY), the 3rd July, 1907, at 9.30 P.M. on "WILD LIFE IN AUSTRALIA."

SIR HENRY BERKELEY, K.C., will take the Chair.

H. E. POLLOCK,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong Odd Volumes Society.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. 1164

WANTED.

A POST as Clerk, Teacher, or Interpreter by a Gentleman of Collegiate Education possessing a working knowledge of the Chinese language both written and spoken—(Cantonese dialect).

Apply by letter to— Box 612,
"Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 3rd July 1907. 1165

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD MEETING of the Season will be held at the HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, 6 th July 1907, commencing at 3.30 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be $1.00 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Post Entries will be accepted for Events Nos, 3, 4 5 and 6.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 19 7. 1166

KUNG YICK GODOWNS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Godowns, Nos. 171 to 178, SHAK TONG TSUI, Praya West, on (M. Lot Nos. 204 to 205), formerly known as the Po On Godowns,—the lease for which having expired—have been taken possession of by the Landlords, and business will be hereafter continued under the name of the KUNG YICK GODOWNS. The owners are prepared to accept goods on storage at very moderate rates, and avail of the opportunity to give notice that loans at most favourable rates of interest may be obtained from the Undersigned against goods stored in the KUNG YICK GODOWNS.

The KUNG YICK GODOWNS Agents, The SAM WANG LAND INVESTMENT LOAN AND AGENCY COMPANY, LD.

YU YUK CHI,
Managing Director.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. 1167

CANTON-CHINA.

1.—THE CANTON RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY, LIMITED, invite Sealed Tenders for the Construction and Erection, complete in every respect, of a STEEL CANTILEVER AND GIRDER BRIDGE, in the Front Reach, Canton, on a site about 740 feet to the West of the Dutchfolly Fort.

2.—The Bridge is for the purpose of connecting the city of Canton with the suburb of Honam, and will be of the following leading measurements:—

Total length, between Abutments	1,102 ft.
Central Span	420 ,,
One Span	152 ,,
Two Spans	150 ,, each
Do.	115 ,, ,,
Clear Height to underside of Central Span above High Water Level	75 ,,
Width inside handrailing	36 ,,

3.—The general conditions, specifications, drawings, form of Tender and all other information may be obtained at the Offices of MR. WILLIAM DANBY, M. INST., C.E., Hongkong and Canton, or at the following Agencies of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, viz: London, Paris, Hamburg or New York.

4.—A Charge of $250.00 Mex.) will be made for the Specification and set of Drawings, which will be returned the Contractor upon the receipt of a bona fide Tender.

5.—Sealed Tenders to be sent to the Hongkong Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road Central and addressed to MR. LAU CHIN TING (Chairman), not later than NOON o the 19th of October next, endorsed "TENDER FOR BRIDGE, Canton."

6.—The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, or to refund any expense incurred in tendering.

By Order,
LAU CHIN TING,
Chairman.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. 1168

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE I.G.M. Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG"

Capt. C. Woltemas will leave for the above places TO-DAY, the 3rd inst., at 8 A.M.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. 5

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

FOR EUROPE.

THE Steamship

"ROON,"

Captain G. Meiners, (due here from Foochow TO-DAY, the 3rd inst., at Daylight) and will leave TO-MORROW, the 4th inst., at 6 A.M. from the Company's buoy.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. 5

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TUESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 1 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and, damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 12th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. 5

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that owing to the INCREASE of the BUSINESS of MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO., Wine Merchants of No. 12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, the business has been formed into a Company with Limited liability under the name and style of MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO., LIMITED, with MR. A. E. ROBINSON as its Manager.

All Debts due to, and owing by, the late firm will be received, and paid, by MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.
H. PRICE & CO.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1159

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM This Date our business will be REMOVED from 33, Des Vœux Road Central to No. 25, QUEEN'S ROAD, (formerly occupied by Messrs. W. BREWER & Co.).

HOOSAIN ALI & CO.,
General Drapers, &c.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1149

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. BARRETTO & CO.'S Offices have This Day been REMOVED to QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, No. 3, Third Floor.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1158

INTIMATIONS

COGNAC.

MESSRS. JEEJEEBHOY & CO., 25, Hollywood Road, beg to inform their Customers and the General Public that they now have on Sale the following brands of COGNAC which are patronised by connoisseurs throughout Indo-China:—

	Per case 1 doz. bottle.
BOUTILLIER, G BRIAND & Co's	$25.00
FELIX TILLAC & Co's	16.50
GEORGES ROZEAU & Co's	14.50

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1152

BRITISH STEAMER "NETHERTON"

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERWRITERS, the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for the Purchase of the above Steamer as she now lies at Singapore in a Fire Damaged condition.

Tenders must be delivered not later than 10th July.

GILMAN & Co.,
Lloyds Agents.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1907. 1084

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

On THURSDAY, the 4th July:—

From Lower Belcher, in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 10.30 A.M.

On FRIDAY, the 5th July:—

From Lyemun Redoubt, in an Easterly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 12 NOON.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

BASIL TAYLOR, Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1907. 1139

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, St. George's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 13th day of July, 1907, at 12 o'clock NOON, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of 900,000, being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's reserve fund and accordingly that the same be distributed as a bonus amongst the shareholders of the Company at the date of the passing of this Resolution in proportion to the shares held by them respectively, and that the General Managers be, and they are hereby, authorised to distribute among the shareholders the 200,000 unissued shares in like proportion.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 13th July to SATURDAY, the 20th July, 1907, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1153

TO LET

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

WITH POSSESSION FROM 1ST JUNE—IN WANCHAI ROAD.

GODOWN, built of brick, with tiled roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suitable for storage of any kind of merchandise.

Apply to— "K."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 870

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and No. 51, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to—
ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 491

TO LET.

"STONEHEVED" 35, Robinson Road.

Nos. 52, 57 and 59, CAINE ROAD.
Nos. 27, 29, 31 and 33, SEYMOUR ROAD.
3 New Houses in KENNEDY ROAD, near Wan Chai.

Apply to—
SAM WANG CO., LTD.,
81, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. [103

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

No. 38, CAINE ROAD.

GREENCROFT, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis Court.

No. 1, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to—
LEIGH & ORANGE,
1, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 94

TO LET.

FROM 1ST JULY.

LARGE AND SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 9A, 9B, 9C and 10, PRAYA EAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty.

Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 809

TO LET.

NOS. 3 and 4, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Moderate Rental. Tennis Court and Electric Lights.

No. 43, ELGIN STREET, 6 Rooms with front and back Verandahs. From 1st July.

"CHERUB VILLE." A fine Bungalow. Near Observatory Villas. Cheap Rental.

Apply to—
ARRATOON V. APCAR & CO.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 860

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [92

TO LET.

NO. 3, CENTURY CRESCENT, Kennedy Road.

Apply to—
J. R. MICHAEL,
No. 1, Prince's Building.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1907. 1007

TO LET.

POSSESSION FROM 1ST APRIL.

2 Semi-attached HOUSES, Nos. 13B and 13C, MACDONNELL ROAD, Each with 7 Rooms, Bath-Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Quarter and Grass Tennis Court.

Apply to—
CHUNG CHINAM,
Yan On Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 482

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—
COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [97

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. [800

TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [93

TO LET.

"BERIL" No. 1, GARDEN ROAD, KOWLOON. Containing 8 Rooms and Garden. Possession 1st June, 1907.

Apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1907. 992

TO LET.

NOS. 3 & 5, CARNARVON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HEWAN & Co.,
No. 15, Connaught Road, West.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1907. 324

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE-ROOM on Second Floor PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.

Apply to—
REUTER, BROECKELMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 795

TO LET.

ONE FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point.

Apply to—
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1907. 1104

TO LET

TO LET,
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

GODOWNS Nos. 95, 96, 97 and 100, Praya East.

Apply to— CHATER & MODY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 1089

TO BE LET.

AS from the 1st August next, No. 5, MORRISON HILL.

Apply to—
MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1151

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY.

A Suite of TWO ROOMS opening one from the other. Newly furnished. Fine verandah. Bath and Dressing Room adjoining. Healthy and cool locality. Splendid view of harbour. Admirably suited for Married Couple, or the rooms could be let singly.

Apply to— "ENGLISH,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1907. [1132

TO LET.

NO. 5, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon. Cheap rent.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1907. 1114

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 26 Rooms. This property would be divided into two or more houses to suit tenants.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Caldbeck MacGregor).

BELILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

No. 3 and 4, ALBANY.

No. 8, BELILIOS TERRACE, Corner House, 1st Row.

No. 6, DES VŒUX VILLAS (PEAK).

No. 1 and 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [102

TO LET.

3 STORIED GODOWN No. 127, Wanchai Road.

Apply to—
REUTER, BROECKELMANN & CO.,
Prince's Building.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1907. 1126

TO LET.

NO. 8 GRANVILLE AVENUE, KOWLOON.

No. 6, CAMERON TERRACE, Kowloon, (Partly Furnished).

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.,
Hongkong, 21st March, 1907. 1155

TO LET.

NO. 28, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD. Immediate Possession.

Apply to— THE COMPRADORE,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1907. 338

TO LET.

A suit of 3 LARGE and ONE SMALL ROOMS with Bath Room attached, and Verandah all round, on the First Floor in College Chambers, No. 31, Wyndham Street, facing "Glenealy". Can have the use of a Kitchen, can be rented singly or the whole.

GROUND FLOOR of No. 4, Des Vœux Road including a Strong Room and servants' quarter.

ROOMS on Second Floor of VICTORIA BUILDING, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, suitable for Offices.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co. LTD.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1907. 821

TO LET.

NO. 58, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, Corner House.

Apply—
TSAU SHUN TAI TONG,
33, Wellington Street.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1907. 1069

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on Third Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS, suitable for Offices.

Possession from 1st August next.

Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. 1159

TO LET.

"HATHERLEIGH", CONDUIT ROAD.

No. 1, RIPON TERRACE, BONHAM ROAD.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1160

香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*),
PUBLISHED DAILY,

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

Established for nearly FIFTY YEARS
Circulates largely throughout Southern China Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong; 131, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED	1,125,000
PAID-UP	562,500
RESERVE FUND	170,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily balances.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months	4 %
,, 6 ,,	3½%
,, 3 ,,	2½%

EVAN ORMISTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1907. 24

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP...Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and Bankers:—

KOENIGLICHE SEEHANDLUNG (PREUSSISCHE STAATSBANK) Berlin.	Berlin.
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO-GESELLSCHAFT	
DEUTSCHE BANK	
S. BLEICHROEDER	
BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT	
BANK FUER HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE	
ROBERT WARSCHAUER & Co.	
MENDELSSOHN & Co.	
M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SOEHNE	Frankfurt a/M.
JACOB S. H. STERN	
NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, Hamburg	
SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR., & Co., Koeln.	
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN UND WECHSEL-BANK, MUENCHEN.	

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

F. JUNG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1907. 25

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 11,550,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Tokyo	Kobe	Osaka
Nagasaki	London	Lyons
New York	San Francisco	Honolulu
Bombay	Shanghai	Hankow
Chefoo	Tientsin	Peking
Newchwang	Dalny	Port Arthur
Antung	Lioyang	Mukden
Tieling	Chang Chun	

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per annum
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, 4½ ,, ,,
,, ,, ,, 3 ,, 3½ ,, ,,

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1907. 560

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).
ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000)
RESERVE FUND ... FL. 5,000,000 (£417,000)

HEAD-OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD-AGENCY BATAVIA.

Branches:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-Radja, (Acheen) Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4½% per annum.
,, do. 6 do. 4% do.
,, do. 3 do. 3½% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN Agent.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1907. 26

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £800,000
Shortly to be increased to £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
Shortly to be increased to £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £800,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily balances
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
,, 6 ,, 3½ ,,
,, 3 ,, 2½ ,,

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1907. 115

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Yen 5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	3,750,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Amoy	Kobe	Tainan
Anping	Nagasaki	Tamsui
Foochow	Osaka	Tokio
Keelung	Shanghai	Yokohama
Swatow		

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Account Deposits received on terms which may be learned on application.

D. TOHDOW, Manager.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1907 842

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Fiscal Agents of the United States in China the Philippine Islands and the Republic of Panama.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS	
AUTHORISED	Gold $10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP...	Gold $3,250,000
RESERVE FUND	Gold $3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.
Branches and Agents all over the World

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND LIMITED,
THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES and AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the Rate of 2% per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 ,, 4 ,, ,,
For 3 ,, 3 ,, ,,

No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.
CHAS. R. SCOTT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. 793

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND—	
STERLING RESERVE...	$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE ...	11,000,000
	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS.	$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
G. H. MEDHURST, Esq.—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. HENRY KESWICK,—Deputy Chairman.

A. Fuchs Esq.	E. Shellim, Esq
E. Goetz, Esq.	R. Shewan, Esq.
A. Haupt, Esq.	H. A. W. Slade, Esq.
C. R. Lenzmann, Esq.	H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.	

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3¼ per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1907. 21

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3¼ Per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 Per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. 22

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital	Fl. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000)
Subscribed Capital	Fl. 10,000,000 (Paid up)
Reserve Fund	Fl. 1,628,850.19 (£135,737)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

BRANCHES at: Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarang, Indramajoo, Bandoeng and Weltevreden.

CORRESPONDENTS at: Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS:
London: THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK, LD
SWISS BANKVEREIN.
Paris: COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Berlin: DEUTSCHE BANK.
Brussels: BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.
Vienna: UNION BANK.
Rome: BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the World and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the Rate of 2% per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4% per annum
do. 6 do. 3½% do.
do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. BOETJE, Manager.
No. 16, Des Vœux Road Central

27]

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

RACHEL, PLEYEL, ROSENKRANZ, KEMMLER, HOOFF & HOOFF, HOPKINSON, KOCH & KORSELT.

PRICES FROM $400.

The Latest GRAMOPHONES & RECORDS always in stock.

SOLE AGENTS for the GRAMOPHONE AND TYPEWRITER Co., LD.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LD.,
York Building, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1907. 38-1

INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1905 £17,837,119.

I.	AUTHORISED CAPITAL...	£3,000,000	
	SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....	2,750,000	
	PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	687,500	0 0
II.	FIRE FUNDS.....	3,386,720	19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 1116

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 29

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 114

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AUCTIONEER.

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO, Auctioneer. Consignments solicited. Account Sales rendered and settlement effected promptly. No. 8A, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

BOOKBINDING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE. The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO., Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry. Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Commission Agents, 35 & 37, Hing Loong Street, (1st Street West of Central Market.) Telephone No. 515.

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST. Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 8A, Queen's Road Central.

Good Panorama Views of Hongkong, recently taken, on sale.

PRINTING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE Proofs read by Englishmen

TYPEWRITERS.

F. A. V. RIBEIRO, Typewriting Work Undertaken, Cleaned, Repaired, Overhauled. Charges moderate. (late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau) 8A, Queen's Road Central (First-floor).

A. LING & CO., FURNITURE STORE, PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c.; and FOOCHOW LACQUERED WARE. 19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 21st September, 1903 778

DAVID CORSAR & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY, NAVY BOILED, LONG FLAX, RELIANCE CROWN, TARPAULING CANVAS. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO. Sole Agents. 295

AUCTION

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES and HOUGH have instructions to Sell by Public Auction On THURSDAY, the 11th July, 1907, at 12 o'clock NOON, at their Offices, No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central (Corner of Ice House Street),

IN ONE LOT

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Registered in the Land Office as :—

The Remaining Portion of Subsection No. 1, of Section A of Marine Lot No. 95, and the Remaining Portion of Section A of Inland Lot No. 1310 with the Premises thereon known as Nos. 303, 305, 307, 309 and 311, DES VŒUX ROAD WEST, Victoria. The total area of the above Property is 4,360 square feet. The total Crown Rent is $43.50.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Vendor's Solicitors,

MESSRS. DEACON LOCKER & DEACON, 1, Des Vœux Road Central.

And from the Auctioneers

Hongkong, 23th June, 1907. 1133

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

TWO VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF LANDED PROPERTY Situate at CANTON near the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's Wharf and facing the river. The lots contain by admeasurement 50 "changs" or thereabouts. Title Deeds can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

For further particulars, apply to GOLDRING & BARLOW, Solicitors, 10, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907. 970

COLLECTIONS OF USED POSTAGE STAMP IN PACKETS.

ASIATIC STAMPS.		MIXED STAMPS.	
100 for	$0.80	500 for	$ 3.00
150 "	1.75	1000 "	10.00
200 "	3.50	1500 "	25.00
230 "	5.75	2000 "	35.00
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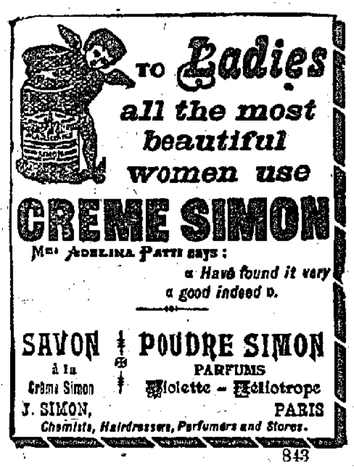

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FINDING PEARLS BY "X" RAYS.

AN INTERESTING VISITOR TO KOBE.

There is no limit to the application of science for commercial purposes, and the latest use to which the wonderful "X" rays has been put, in relation to pearl fishing, is of great interest in this country. Last month Mr. John I. Solomon, of New York, who has been in Ceylon for some months experimenting, called at the *Japan Chronicle* office, and in the course of an interesting conversation gave some particulars of the history of his remarkable invention by which pearl oysters can be examined without being opened and those containing immature pearls can be replaced in the sea without injury to await further natural development. As will be seen, the system has been tried with great success in Ceylon, but on account of the attitude of a local pearl fishing company, Mr. Solomon has been forced to seek a more promising field in some other pear-producing country. It is not at all improbable that some enterprising Japanese will quickly recognise the advantages of the new system, and that it will be adopted in the pearl fisheries in southern Japanese waters.

Mr. Solomon is an electrical engineer by profession, but has for some years taken a keen and practical interest in the scientific development of the pearl oyster. In the course of his quest for information with view to putting into practice a bold and daring scheme for conserving the life of the pearl-producing oyster, Mr. Solomon was brought into communication with Mr. William Morey, the veteran Consul of the United States in Colombo, and, through him, into correspondence with a late official of the Ceylon Government, who is now prominently connected with the Ceylon Company of Pearl Fishers, Lt., and, chiefly on the advice of this gentleman, he was induced to go to Ceylon and commence operations. It is important to bear in mind that these negotiations commenced before the Ceylon Government parted with its fisheries to a private company. Matters were in a transitional state but this, so far from having any effect in the way of suspending the negotiations, was actually used as an argument in favour of facilitating the arrangements whereby Ceylon was chosen as the first venue for these world-embracing operations, which, if successful, were to be extended to other pearl producing countries.

With that object in view Mr. Solomon applied for patents for his process and certain machinery and apparatus employed in the process and secured after the usual delays full protection for his idea, not only as far as Ceylon is concerned, but in all other pearl-producing countries as well. Mr. Solomon was led clearly to understand from the start that the change in the conditions under which the Ceylon pearl fisheries would in future be conducted would in no way be prejudicial to the operations of his syndicate, that no alteration in the method of disposing of the fished oysters was likely to be adopted and that there was greater likelihood of his faring better under a Company than if the pearl fishery had remained in the hands of Government. This assurance also led to Mr. Solomon's syndicate not pursuing any inquiries regarding the at that time, intended leasing of the Pearl Banks. For, we are assured, that so impressed was the syndicate with the feasibility of Mr. Solomon's scheme that it had almost determined to make a bid for the lease. The result, however, has proved the utter falsification of these hopes. After practically inducing the syndicate to pitch its camp in Ceylon and embark upon a heavy expenditure in establishing a settlement on the erstwhile desert island of Ipantivu and after Mr. Solomon had been able to demonstrate the complete success of his experiments and establish the remarkable potentialities of his scheme, after encouraging him a stranger to Ceylon, to settle and start a new industry—the representatives of the Ceylon Company of Pearl Fishers, Ltd., coolly turned their backs upon Mr. Solomon.

A word as to Mr. Solomon's system. The fundamental idea was to save the life of the pearl oyster found to contain immature or seed pearls. The Röntgen rays were to be utilised to ascertain this fact. Mr. Solomon invented a process, whereby great quantities of oysters could in a commercial manner be dealt with by the "X" rays. He succeeded in demonstrating that the application of this scientific process would have no deleterious effects upon the life of the oyster. His plan was to replace those oysters found to contain immature or seed pearls into their natural habitat and await developments. The idea of applying "X" rays to determine the value of the live oyster came to Mr. Solomon as a chance thought, but the experiments first made in New York were happily confirmed when these were continued in Ceylon. The necessary exposure is of such short duration that the oyster is in no wise injured by the process. With a view to turning his discovery to practical account Mr. Solomon had recourse to the Consular Department, U.S.A., and by this means was brought into contact with a late official in the service of the Ceylon Government who, from an original condition of utter disbelief in such methods, was gradually converted into an enthusiastic supporter. Mr. Solomon was urged to go to Ceylon and went in obedience to summons in the full confidence and belief that he would be afforded reasonable facilities for carrying on his operations, even though the Pearl Fisheries had passed from the charge of the Government into the hands of a private company. Soon after his arrival in Ceylon he sought an interview with H. E. the Governor who, however, referred him to the Colonial Secretary, thereby losing an opportunity of learning much that would have been interesting and illuminating. Interviews also passed between Mr. Solomon and the local representatives of the company, who had acquired the Pearl Fishery right for a term of years, and nothing that passed between these gentlemen and the representative of the American Syndicate led the latter to anticipate any difficulties in being able to carry out his operations without let or hindrance. In fact, after the lease of the Pearl Fisheries had been concluded Mr. Solomon was still urged to proceed to Ceylon and the additional advantage was pointed out to him of being able to deal with business-people, quick to perceive the potentialities of a scheme that could not possibly conflict with the Company's operations.

In consequence of these allurements, Mr. Solomon refused a tempting offer made at that time to come to Japan. Mr. Solomon, we understand, has had no occasion to complain of the treatment he has received at the hands of officials of the Government Departments in Ceylon. He was treated with uniform courtesy by all with whom he came into contact and was readily granted such little concessions as was necessary for the carrying out of his enterprise. To Sir Stanley Bois, Chairman of the Ceylon Company of Pearl Fishers, Ltd., Mr. Solomon explained in full the nature of his enterprise, what he intended doing, and laid emphasis on the fact that their interests should be regarded as mutual and not conflicting. Mr. Solomon was invited to put his request in writing in order that his letter might be submitted to the Directors of the Company in London, and immediately complied and in that letter he stated that all he required was that the Company's representatives in Ceylon should be authorised to supply him, as far as it was practicable, with live oysters so that they might continue to grow after they had been subjected to his process. Naturally, it would have been a great convenience to Mr. Solomon if the oysters he required could have been delivered to him at the Ban s If the company had been disposed to render him assistance, nothing could have been easier than arriving at some arrangement whereby Mr. Solomon could have taken the earliest possession of his oysters and paid the company on the basis of the average price fetched by each day's catch, together with such supplementary amount as would have compensated the company for the trouble of delivering the oysters at sea. But in the event of the company not agreeing to these concessions all Mr. Solomon asked for was that he might take delivery of the oysters he purchased immediately after the auction, and again he expressed his willingness to pay whatever was thought a fair amount in view of the extra trouble which might be involved by making him this small concession.

This letter was submitted in ample time to get a reply from London before this year's Fishery and up to ten days of the commencement of the Fishery, Mr. Solomon was still under the impression that he might rely upon receiving every aid and encouragement from the company's representatives in Ceylon. Suddenly, six days before the Fishery, when Mr. Solomon had completed at great expense all arrangements to start operations, he received a formal letter informing him that he could not be treated in any manner different to any other customer, that he must buy his oysters at auction and take delivery at ten o'clock next morning. Of course, that meant the ruination of all Mr. Solomon's hopes. An appeal to Sir Stanley Bois for some modification of these harsh terms was made, and made in vain, and Mr. Solomon was forced to buy his oysters from the divers' shares out of the daily catch, but thousands of those purchased thus were rendered useless owing to their being dead or dying before they reached Mr. Solomon's settlement on the Island of Ipantivu.

One, therefore, cannot escape the conclusion that Mr. Solomon had not received either just or considerate treatment at the hands of the company, whose method is seen as arbitrary as they are uncalled for. Whether authorised or not, Mr. Solomon was brought to Ceylon on the representations that were made that he would not be hampered in his operations; it was further pointed out to him that it would be rather advantageous than otherwise to be able to deal with a company consisting of business men who, once persuaded that his enterprise did not clash or interfere with their own—and this was admitted from the commencement of the negotiations—would be prepared in their own interests to lend him all the assistance in their power. Mr. Solomon goes to Ceylon, invests his capital and is then treated in a manner that plainly shows that the company have no welcome for strangers, even those original and valuable ideas, which so far from detracting from the company's profits must considerably augment them.

What seems to be the churlish treatment received by Mr. Solomon at the hands of the Ceylon company is the more remarkable when the wastage of valuable material that goes on under the present system is considered. It involves the destruction of millions of oysters. The oysters have to be opened to see what is inside them. Mr. Solomon looks into the oysters with the aid of the "X" rays, opens those that have fully developed pearls and puts back others in order that they may live and develop the seed pearls within them. Not a single oyster of potential value is wasted. His system seems to be the very acme of economy combined with cleanliness and common sense, and it certainly seems to deserve better treatment than that accorded it in Ceylon.

GOVERNMENT'S LAND REFORM BILL.

In the House of Commons, 27th May, Mr. Lewis Harcourt introduced the Government's Small Holdings Bill. Its main points may be thus briefly stated:—

County, borough, and parish councils will have power to acquire land compulsorily, by sale or lease, to sub-let as allotments or small holdings.

There will thus be set up a class of municipal tenants, but no peasant proprietorship.

Commissioners, under the Board of Agriculture, will have power to act where local authorities fail.

Purchase or hiring price to be fixed by arbitration, and no extra cost on compulsory sale.

Minimum holding increased from 1 to 50 acres, not to exceed 50 acres, or annual value of £50 if more than 50 acres.

Rent to tenants not to be overburdened by law costs.

Loan repayment period for local bodies to be extended to eighty years.

A Treasury contribution of £100,000 for the first year.

Mr. Harcourt said the Bill was brought in in the hope that it might do something to arrest the depopulation of our rural districts. He contended that if they could be supplied, small holdings and allotments would be largely taken advantage of, and under the Bill he believed that much might be done. The scheme was subjected to some criticism by the Opposition, but ultimately the Bill was brought in, and read a first time.

64-1

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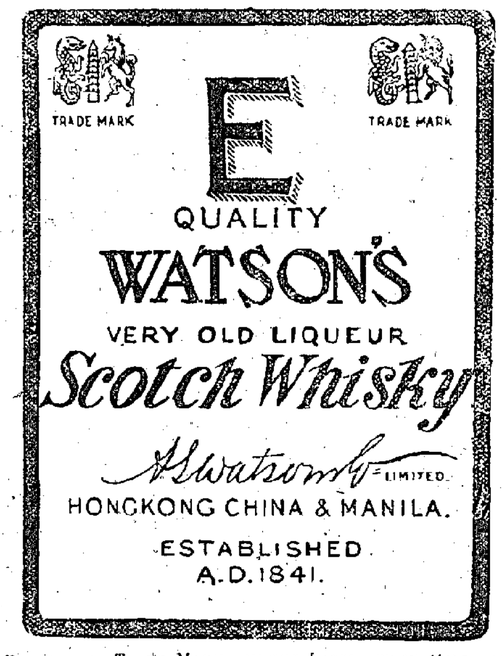

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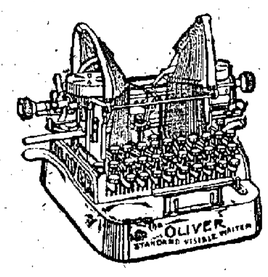

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Hongkong, 11th June, 1906. [1055

FRENCH LESSONS.

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Apply by letter to— B. R., Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. [918

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

Cunliffe, Russell & Co. The Pioneer Experts in Premium Bonds.

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SECURITIES issued by European Gov'ts and Municipalities offering prospects of immense returns. WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. GILLANDERS "CLAREMONT," 2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 604

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A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour; Terms moderate.

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Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. 143

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [106

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

HAI CHEW, Chinese cruiser, 3,600, P. C. Ho, 2nd July—Saigon 29th June—Order.
HAI YUNG, Chinese cruiser, 8,000, P. H. Lin, 2nd July—Saigon 29th June—Order.
HYSON, British str., 6,667, J. A. Davies, 2nd July—Foochow 30th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.
KWEICHOW, British str., 2nd July—Canton.
LYDIA, German str., 2,400, C. Meyer, 2nd July—Haiphong 29th June. General—Siemssen & Co.
NIKKAI MARU, Japanese str., 1,144, W. Nakagawa, 1st July—Hongay 28th June, Coal—A Bune.
NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 3,442, W. F. Filmer, 2nd July—San Francisco 31st May, Mails and General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
PRINZ LUDWIG, German str., 9,630, C. Woltemas, 2nd July—Bremen 23rd May, Mails & General—Melchers & Co.
ZAFIRO, British str., 1,619, Fraser, 1st July—Manila 29th June. General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

CLEARANCES.

At the HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
2nd July.

Bhamar, British str., for New York.
Chiloli, British str., for Haiphong.
Empire, British str., for Moji.
Haelan, French str., for Hoihow.
Hyson, British str., for Singapore.
Neumuehlen, German str., for Palo Laut.
Prinz Ludwig, German str., for Shanghai.
Wenchow, German str., for Hoihow.

DEPARTURES.

2nd July.

BORNEO, German str., for Kudat.
E. F. FERDINAND, Aus. str., for Singapore.
FEL, Norwegian str., for Tourane.
HAISUN, British str., for Swatow.
HANOI, French str., for Haiphong.
JAPAN, Brit. sh str., for Singapore.
JOHANNE, German str., for Swatow.
KAGASHIMA MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.
KIUKIANG, British str., for Shanghai.
KWANGTAH, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
LAUSCHAN, German str., for Kobe.
MIIKE MARU, Japanese str., for Canton.
MONGOLIA, American str., for Shanghai, &c.
NIKKAI MARU, Japanese str., for Canton.
PROTEUS, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
RAJBURI, German str., for Hoihow.
TAIKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.
TAMING, British str., for Manila.
TUDOR PRINCE, British str., for Shanghai.
ZWEENA, British str., for Samarang.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Hyson* reports:—Moderate S. W. breeze with passing rain squalls.

The British str. *Zafiro* reports:—Moderate to fresh S. W. and S. S. W. winds and fine clear weather from port to port.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

July 2nd.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.—
KOWLOON DOCKS.—*Tjilatjap, Choising, Pocahontas, Amigo, Kweichow.*
COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.—*Yatshing.*

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR KOBE YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"KISAGATA MARU,"

Capt. Yoshibira, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, 4th July, at 6 P.M.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1907. 1136

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

FOR SAMARANG, AND SOERABAIA
Taking cargo to all ports in Netherlands India on through Bill of Lading.

THE Steamship

"TJILATJAP,"

Captain van Emmerick, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about 6th July.

For information as to Freight and Passage, apply to the
Head Agent of the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. 1162

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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THE Company's Steamship

"TONKIN,"

Capt. Mouton, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 8th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 2

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

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S.S. "SAINT PATRICK" ... 9th July.

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Hongkong, 25th June, 1907. 737

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With option to Call at Mexican and other Coast Ports.

Steamers	Tons	About
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Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast Ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 10

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w.," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	E. Street	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 13th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	SYRIA	Brit. str.	—	D. C. Gregor, R.N.R.	P. N. O. S. N. Co.	About 17th inst.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	SYDNEY	Fren.str.	—	Barillon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 9th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN, &c.	CATHAY	Dan. str.	—	...	MELCHERS & Co.	Beg. of Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SPEZIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Brock	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA ST. JAITS, &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th August.
NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	SILESIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 12th inst.
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR SOUTHAMPTON &c.	ROON	Ger. str.	k.w.	G. Meiners	MELCHERS & Co.	To-morrow, at 6 A.M.
NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	von Dobren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 7th August.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	HABSBURG	Ger. str.	—	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 4th Sept.
NEW YORK	SAINT PATRICK	Brit. str.	—	...	DODWELL & Co., LD.	On 9th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	VANDALIA	Ger. str.	—	Franck	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPRESS OF CHINA	Brit.str.	2 m.	R. Archibald, R.N.R.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS, &c.	SHAWMUT	Am. str.	—	E. V. Roberts	DODWELL & Co., LTD.	About 7th Aug.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KATHERINE PARK	Brit. str.	—	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	About 18th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	C. W. Tidy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	MANILA	Ger. str.	—	J. Minssen	MELCHERS & Co.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA	CHINGTU	Brit. str.	—	W. B. Brown	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KISAGATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Yoshibira	DODWELL & Co., LTD.	To-morrow, at 6 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AMERIA	Ger. str.	—	...	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINI LTD	On 10th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HICGO & YOKOHAMA	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	v. Döhren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 8th inst.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	PRINZ LUDWIG	Ger. str.	—	C. Woltemas	MELCHERS & Co.	To-day, at 8 A.M.
SHANCHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HANGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Spencer Wilde	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SIBLA	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 5th inst.
SHANGHAI	TONKIN	Fren.str.	—	Mouton	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 8th inst.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	DELHI	Brit. str.	—	J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 11th inst.
NINGPO, TSINGTAO & NEWCHWANG	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	—	H. Harder	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KWEIYANG	Brit. str.	—	Dowson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	KWEICHOW	Brit. str.	—	G. Hooker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th inst., at 4 P.M.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SHAOHSING	Brit. str.	—	F. D. Northcombe	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th inst., at 4 P.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	MAESAN MARU	Jap. str.	—	I. Sakurai	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 7th inst., at 9 A.M.
MANILA	HUPEH	Brit. str.	—	A. Mathins	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th inst., at Daylight
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	F. Wheeler	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	On 5th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	A. Fraser	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 6th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	R. Almond	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 13th inst., at Noon.
CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Brit. str.	—	A. Sommerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE	KAIFONG	Brit.str.	-	Finlayson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	H. E Malkin	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	NAMSANG	Brit. str.	—	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 9th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAMARANG & SOERABAIA	TJILIWONG	Dut. str.	—	Jurriaanse	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	About 6th inst.
	TJILATJAP	Dut. str.	—	van Emmerick	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	About 6th inst.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 6th July, NOON.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond.	Manila	On 13th July, NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGER.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 15

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

For freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1907. 16

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN & BALTIC PORTS	"CATHAY"	Beg. of August

For Further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. AGENTS. 9

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

	FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
*	SINGAPORE	"FAUSANG"	Thursday, 4th July, 3 P.M.
†	SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Thursday, 4th July, 4 P.M.
*	MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 5th July, 4 P.M.
*	SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 9th July, 3 P.M.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.
Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class, Single $ 65. Return $100
Penang " " 85. " 130
Calcutta " " 165. " 250

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtsze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD,
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. GENERAL MANAGERS. 18

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
SHAWMUT	9,606	F. V. Roberts	About 7th Aug.
TREMONT	9,606	T. W. Garlick	" 8th Sept.

‡ Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carrier in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, GENERAL AGENTS.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1907.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamers, "RHENANIA," "HAELSBURG" and "HOHENSTAUFEN." These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They have very large cabins, provided WITH ONLY LOWER BERTHS. The cabins are amidship and fitted with fans. Laundry on Board. Doctor and Stewardesses carried.

These steamers call at PLYMOUTH homeward, at SOUTHAMPTON outward and at NAPLES in both directions.

In addition to these boats, the steamers "SCANDIA" & "SILESIA" carry first-class passengers Return tickets issued at reduced rates available for two years. Through tickets to be had to New York via Naples and Hamburg.

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

SCANDIA	8th July
HABSBURG	1st August
RHENANIA	1st September
HOHENSTAUFEN	1st October

HOMEWARD.

FOR THE STRAITS COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, PLYMOUTH HAVRE, & HAMBURG

SILESIA	12th July
SCANDIA	7th August
HABSBURG	4th September
RHENANIA	4th October

FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD:

SCANDIA	FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	8th July
AMERIA	FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	10th July
SAXONIA	FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOHAKOMA	18th July
BRASILIA	FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	27th July
HABSBURG	FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	1st Aug.

NEXT SAILINGS HOMEWARD:

VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND ADEN.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANTE, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS,

Also via Aden or Port Said by the "ARABIC PERSIAN SERVICE" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

SILESIA	NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	12th July
SPEZIA	HAVRE & HAMBURG	23rd July
SCANDIA	NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	7th Aug.
SAXONIA	HAVRE & HAMBURG	20th Aug.
HABSBURG	NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG	4th Sept.

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this Steamers. Saloon and cabins amidships. Lighted throughout by electricity. Duly qualified Doctor and stewardess carried. Laundry on board.

VANDALIA ... NEW YORK ... 20th July.
12

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SYDNEY"

Captain Barillon, will be despatched for MARSEILLES, on TUESDAY, the 9th July, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports and for Australia with prompt transhipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS" ... 23rd July.
S.S. "TONKIN" ... ... 6th Aug.
S.S. "SALAZIE" ... ... 20th Aug.
S.S. "POLYNESIEN" ... ... 3rd Sept.
S.S. "TOURANE" ... ... 17th Sept.
S.S. "AUSTRALIEN" ... ... 1st Oct.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 2

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"CHINA,"

Capt. E. Street, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay &c. on SATURDAY, the 13th July at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "MOOLTAN," 9,600 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "CHINA" due in London on the 18th Aug., 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 3rd inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside; such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co. LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1157

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK,"
A.1, A.B.C., and Engineering Code Used

NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length	722 feet.
Length on Blocks	714 "
Width of Entrance on Top	96½ "
Width of Entrance on Bottom	88½ "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	34½ "

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length	523 feet.
Length on Blocks	513 "
Width of Entrance on Top	98 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom	77 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length	371 feet.
Length on Blocks	356 "
Width of Entrance on Top	66 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom	53 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is always kept on hand.

The COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P. specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear, always ready Short Notice. 799

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, July to December 1906. With INDEX. Price $7.50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 27th February 1907

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SIMLA ..... Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	About 5th July.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELHI ..... Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	About 14th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	*CHINA* ..... Capt. E. Street	Noon, 13th July	*See Special Advertisement.*
MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP	SYRIA ..... Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.R.	About 17th July.	Fright and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	† "LIANGCHOW"	On 4th July, 4 P.M.
SWATOW, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	† "KWEICHOW"	On 5th July, 4 P.M.
NINGPO, TSINGTAO & NEWCHWANG	* "KWEIYANG"	On 5th July, 4 P.M.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"HUPEH"	On 6th July, Daylight
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	† "SHAOHSING"	On 6th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	* "TEAN"	On 9th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	*‡ "CHANGSHA"	On 10th July, 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	* "CHINGTU"	On 11th July, 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	* "KAIFONG"	On 13th July, 4 P.M.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. 11

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. C. WOLTEMAS	Wed'day, 3rd July, at 8 A.M.
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and BREMEN	"ROON" Capt. G. MEINERS	Thursday 4th July, at 6 A.M.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. MENSSEN	Thursday, 18th July, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
* TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.	"MASAN MARU" Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY, 7th July, at 9 A.M.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1907. T. ARIMA, Manager. 14

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 Days Across the Pacific is the "EMPRESS LINE." Saving 5 to 9 Days' Ocean Travel.
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.
18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (*Subject to Alteration*).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	... THURSDAY, 4th July	... 22nd July
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	... WEDNESDAY, 17th July	... 10th August
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	... THURSDAY, 1st Aug	... 19th August
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	... WEDNESDAY, 14th Aug.	... 7th Sept.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	... THURSDAY, 29th Aug.	... 16th Sept.
"TARTAR"	4,425	... WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept.	... 5th Oct.

"EMPRESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.
Intermediate Steamers at 12 NOON.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co.'s NEW PALATIAL "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22½ days from YOKOHAMA and 29½ days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....via St. Lawrence £60; via New York £62.
Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class Railways... " " £40, " " £42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN
REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half of June	JAVA PORTS	Second half of June
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half of July	JAPAN	First half of July
TJILATJAP	IN PORT		JAVA PORTS	first half of July
TJIMAHI	JAVA	First half of July	JAPAN	First half of July
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half of July	JAVA PORTS	First half of July
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half of July	JAVA PORTS	Second half of July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 375.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1907. 19

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

AMARA, British str., 1,655, C. J. Mattock, 30th June—Saigon 26th June, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

AMIGO, German str., 771, Baltzer, 27th June—Hoihow 25th June, General—Jebsen & Co.

AMOY, German str., 663, H. Plumbeck, 1st July—Kin Hon 25th June, General—Sander, Wieler & Co.

ANTILOCHUS, British str., 5,796, G. D. Kemp, 1st July—Liverpool 25th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

BOURBON, French str., 997, Le Boul, 20th June—Saigon 27th June, General—Chinese.

BRAEMAR, British str., 2,316, S. S. Sixby, 1st July—Keelung 28th June, General—Order.

CATHERINE APCAR, British str., 1,730, L. D. A. Thomas, 1st July—Singapore 25th June, General—David Sassoon & Co.

CHIHLI, British str., 1,143, J. Warrack, 30th June—Haiphong and Hoihow 28th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

DAGNY, Norwegian str., 883, O. Abrahamsen, 30th June—Talny 23rd June, Beans—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

DEVAWONGSE, German str., 1,057, T. V. Bruhn, 1st July—Bangkok and Swatow 30th June, Rice and Meal—N. D. L.

EMPIRE, British str., 2,813, P. T. Helms, 29th June—Melbourne via Manila 23rd May, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

EMPRESS OF CHINA, British str., 3,046, R. Archibald, R.N.R., 2nd June—Vancouver, B.C., 14th May, Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.

EMPRESS OF INDIA, British str., 3,032, E. Bestham, 30th June—Vancouver 11th June, Flour and General—C.P.R. & Co

E. F. FERDINAND, Austrian str., 3,843, E. Matcovich, 28th June—Kobe & Singapore 25th June, General—Sander, Wieler & Co.

FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, H. E. Malkin, 27th June—Moji 24th June,—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FOOCHOW, British str., 1,228, W. Miller, 30th June—Moji 24th June, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.

FRITHJOF, Norwegian str., 891, Olaf Andersen 23rd June—Hongay 20th June, Coal—Aagaard Thoresen & Co.

GESAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,851, Nagatsu, 26th June—Kutchinotzu 19th June, General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

GIRAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,931, Ohno, 29th June—Moji 23rd June, Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

GLENESK, British str., 2,274, Rafferty, 28th June—Moji 22nd June, Coals—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HAILAN, French str., 377, Andersen, 1st July—Hoihow 30th June, General—A. R. Marty.

HANOSANG, British str., 1,356, S. Wilde, 30th June—Shanghai 27th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HUE, French str., 705, J. Pannier, 1st July—Haiphong, Pakhoi, Hoihow and Kwang Chow Wan 30th June, General—A. R. Marty.

IRISH MONARCH, British str., Graham, 1st July—Kutchinotzu 25th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

KASHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 1,746, M. Nisu, 30th June—Japan 24th June, Coal—Fukusai & Co.

KATHERINE PARK, British str., 4,960, 27th June—Kobe 21st June, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

KENKO MARU, Japanese str., 1,361, K. Asai, 29th June—Saigon 24th June, Rice—Dodwell & Co.

KISAGATA MARU, Japanese str., 1,471, K. Yushihina, 27th June—Saigon 22nd June, Bags and Rice—Dodwell & Co.

KNIVSBERG German str., 646, F. Kaiser, 30th June—Macao 29th June, General—Jebsen & Co.

KUEICHOW, British str., 1,215, Hooker, 29th June—Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei 24th, 25th and 26th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 1,458, R. Lincoln, 29th June—Shanghai 26th June, General—Chinese.

KWEIYANG, British str., 1,044, Dowson, 28th June—Shanghai 24th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

LAERTES, British str., 1,340, J. Jackson, 24th June—Saigon 20th June, Rice—Chinese.

LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,240, Harder, 28th June—Hongay 26th June, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.

MANILA, German str., 1,108, J. Minssen, 29th June—Manila, Australian Ports and New Guinea 26th June, General—Melchers & Co.

MAUSANG, British str., 1,744, R. Houghton, 29th June—Sandakan 24th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MERAPI, Dutch str., 4,520, Uldall, 26th June—Java and Singapore 20th June, Sugar—Chinese.

MERCEDES British transport, 3,000 McGregor, 25th June—Weihaiwei—Admiralty.

MITE MARU, Japanese str., 2,900, F. W. Horton, 1st July—Singapore 25th June, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NAMSANG, British str., 4,035, P. H. Rolfe, 23rd June—Calcutta and Singapore 17th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NEUMUEHLEN, German str., 1,979, Fischer 24th June—Pulo Laut 15th June, Coal—Jebsen & Co.

NIKKAI MARU, Japanese str., 1,144, W. Nakagawa, 18th June—Hongay 15th June, Coal—Bune.

NISSIN MARU, Japanese str., 2,725, S. Natsume, 25th June—Saigon 22nd June, Rice—Dodwell & Co.

PECHABURI, German str., 1,376, Wolff, 30th June—Bangkok 21st June, Rice and Timber—Melchers & Co.

PONGTONG, German str., 998, W. Botefuhr, 28th June—Bangkok 21st June, Wood and Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

PROGRESS, German str., 687, H. Pahren, 13th June—Iloilo 9th June, Sugar—Siemssen & Co.

PROGRESS, Norwegian str., 1,671, Ths. Stjernig, 17th June—Samarang 8th June, General—Order.

PROMETHEUS, British str., 3,583, G. Moir, 20th June—Foochow 18th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

QUARTA, German str., 1,145, H. Madren, 30th June—Saigon 26th June, Rice and General Chinese.

RIOJUN MARU, Japanese str., 4,980, C. S. Lapraik, 28th June—Shanghai 25th June, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SIGNAL, German str., 907, Schlaikier, 30th June—Singapore 25th June, General—Jebsen & Co.

SKRUMSTAD, Norwegian str., 869, A. Haussen, 27th June—Touraine 24th June, General—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

TRIUMPH, German str., 679, Bendixen, 1st July—Haiphong 28th June, General—Jebsen & Co.

VIENNA, British str., 2,863, J. Jones, 24th June—New York 17th April, Kerosene—Standard Oil Co.

WONGKOI, German str., 1,414, W. Rehor, 24th June—Bangkok 14th June, Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.

YATSHING, British str., 1,426, M. Courtney, 24th June—Wakamatsu 19th June, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight

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Hongkong, 4th August, 1898. 8

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Hongkong, 18th January, 1907. 39

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Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 478

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE [illegible] MARK

[illegible] widely popular remedy, used in the Co[illegible] Hospitals of Paris, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau [illegible] to be sought in a [illegible] kind, and surpasses everything hitherto [illegible]

THERAPION No. 1

[illegible] nervous system, all the larger [illegible] organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which is inseparable from by laying the foundation of [illegible] and other serious disorders. In dysentery, piles, [illegible] and [illegible] it will be found [illegible] to have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2

[illegible] symptoms, gout, rheumatism, [illegible] which it has been too much a fashion [illegible] paralysis, &c., to the first action of [illegible] of health. It possesses a surprising power [illegible] every particle of impurity from the body.

THERAPION No. 3

[illegible] nervous [illegible] irritability, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early error, or over residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It restores surprising power [illegible] restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Honorable Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by all Principal Chemists. [2613

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FOR
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WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED
THE CHINA DIRECTORY
AND
THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST
FOR
1907.
THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE

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Weihaiwei	Ningpo	Hoihow
Kiaochau	Wenchow	Lungchow
Tsinanfu	Santu	Mongtze
Mukden	Foochow	Hokow
Shanghai	Amoy	Szemao
Soochow	Swatow	
Chinkiang		

JAPAN AND FORMOSA		
Tokyo	Osaka	Keelung
Yokohama	Moji	Tamsui
Hyogo	Nagasaki	Takow
Kobe	Hakodate	Anping
Shimonoseki	Tamsui	

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Vladivostock	Nicojowsk

COREA		
Seoul	Wonsan	Mokpo
Chemulpo	Fusan	Chinnampo
Kunsan	Pingyang	Songchin
	Masampo.	

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES		
MACAO		
FRENCH INDO-CHINA:		
Hanoi	Annam	Tourane
Haiphong	Hue	Saigon
Tonkin Provinces	Quinhon	Cambodge
PHILIPPINES		
Manila	Iloilo	Cebu
BORNEO		
Sarawak	Labuan	British N. Borneo
BANGKOK		
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS		
Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley		
MALAY STATES		
Johore	Sungei Ujong	Selangor
Pahang	Jelebu	Perak
NETHERLANDS INDIA		
Batavia	Samarang	Padang
Buitenzorg	Sourabaia	Macassar
East Coast of Sumatra		
NAVAL SQUADRONS		
British	German	Russian
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The PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES, IN CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA are arranged in a special separate List.

THE MAPS AND PLANS have been engraved by one of the most eminent Firms in Great Britain and are corrected and brought up to date. They consist this year of fourteen of the following:—

COLORED PLATE OF FLAGS OF FOREIGN HONGS
MAP OF THE FAR EAST
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA
PLAN OF KOBE AND HYOGO
PLAN OF FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS, TIENTSIN
PLAN OF TSINGTAU (KIAOCHAU)
PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSION, SHANGHAI; PLAN OF HONGKEW (SHANGHAI) with Inset Showing the EXTENDED SETTLEMENT
LARGE PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA
PLAN OF THE PEAK
PLAN OF NEW TERRITORY (KOWLOON)
PLAN OF KOWLOON
PLAN OF MANILA
PLAN OF SAIGON
PLAN OF SINGAPORE
PLAN OF BATAVIA

The CHRONICLE covers the notable events of the last half century in the Far East together with the Texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations Chambers of Commerce, Scales of Commissions, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp Duties, Postal Guide, Signal Codes, Chinese Festivals, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures, and other Commercial Information including:—

TREATIES WITH CHINA

Great Britain:—Nanking, 1842; Tientsin, 1858; Tariff Agreement and Rules, 1859; Convention, 1860; Rules for Joint Investigation of Customs Seizures, 1869; Chefoo, 1876, with Additional Article; Opium Convention, 1886; Chungking Convention, 1891; Tibet Sikkim Convention, 1890; Burmah Convention 1897; Kowloon Extension, 1898; Weihaiwei 1898; Convention, Commercial; Shanghai, 1902; Emigration Convention, 1904.

France:—Tientsin, 1858; Convention, 1860; Tientsin, 1885; Conventions, 1886, 1887, and 1895; Frontier Trade Regulations.

United States:—Tientsin, 1858; Additional 1868; Peking, 1880; Immigration, 1894; Commercial, 1903.

Germany:—Tientsin, 1861; Peking, 1880; Kiaochau Convention, 1898; Railway and Mining Concession, 1898.

Japan:—Shimonoseki, 1895; Liaotung Convention, 1895; Commercial, 1896; New Ports 1896. Supplementary Commercial, 1903.

Russian:—S. Petersburg, 1881; Russian Land Trade, 1881.

Portugal, 1888; Commercial Treaty, 1904.

FINAL PROTOCOL made between China and Eleven Powers, 1901.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN

Great Britain, 1894; Duties Convention 1895; Russia, Agreements as to Corea; United States, Extradition Treaty, 1886; Great Britain (Alliance) 1905; Russia (Peace Treaty) 1905.

TREATIES WITH COREA

Japan, 1876; Japan Supplementary, 1876; Japan, 1905. United States, 1882; Great Britain, 1895.

TREATIES WITH SIAM.

Great Britain, 1855 and 1899; France, 1893 and 1904; Japan, 1898; Russia, 1899.

Great Britain and France, Siamese Frontier.

Great Britain and Russia, Railway Convention 1899.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS.

TRADE REGULATIONS.

China, Japan, Siam, Corea.

LEGAL DOCUMENTS

Orders in Council for Government of H.B.M.'s Subjects in China and Corea, and in Siam, Rules of H.B.M.'s Supreme and Consular Courts in China, &c.; Tables of Court and Consular Fees; Charter of the Colony of Hongkong, Malay States Delimitation Agreement, Table of Hongkong Court Fees, Admiralty Rules, Foreign Jurisdiction Act; Regulations for the Consular Courts of United States; United States Consular and Court-Fees; Rules of Practice of Supreme Court of Shanghai Chinese Passenger Act; Hongkong Licences, Trade Marks, and Letters Patent Laws; Port Regulations for China; Harbour Regulations for Japan.

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POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Tonkin*, with the French mail of the 7th June, left Singapore on Monday, the 1st instant, at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 8th instant. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 4th May.

FOR	PER	DATE
Quang Chow Wan, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	*Hué*	Wednesday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	*Amara*	Wednesday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	*Sui Tai*	Wednesday, 3rd, 1.15 P.M.
Quang Chow Wan and Chickhom	*Knivsberg*	Wednesday, 3rd, 2.00 P.M.
Singapore	*Hyson*	Wednesday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	*Roon*	Wednesday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.
Hoihow and Pakhoi	*Amigo*	Wednesday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.
Macao	*Sui Tai*	Thursday, 4th, 1.15 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER (B.C.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents).	*Empress of China*	Thursday, 4th, Printed Matter and Samples 2.00 P.M. Registration 2.00 P.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 2.45 P.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. 2.60 P.M. No late fee. Letters 3.00 P.M.
Singapore	*Fuzang*	Thursday, 4th 2.00 P.M.
Ningpo and Shanghai	*Liangchow*	Thursday, 4th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	*Hangsang*	Thursday, 4th, 2.00 P.M.
Kuchinotzu, Moji, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama Victoria, Seattle and Tacoma	*Antilochus*	Thursday, 4th, 4.00 P.M.
Kobe Yokkaichi and Yokohama	*Kisogata Maru*	Thursday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Bangkok	*Pongtong*	Friday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	*Sui Tai*	Friday, 5th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	*Lungsang*	Friday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Chefoo and Tientsin	*Kwachow*	Friday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Ningpo, Tsingtau and Newchwang	*Kweiyang*	Friday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Hipok*	Friday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila	*Zauro*	Saturday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	*Sui Tai*	Saturday, 6th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	*Shunhsing*	Saturday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya and Macassar	*Tjiliwong*	Saturday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Saigon and Sourabaya	*Tjilatjap*	Saturday, 6th, 4.00 P.M.
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle	*Rinyo Maru*	Monday, 8th, 5.00 P.M.
AMOY, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents)	*Nippon Maru*	Tuesday, 9th, Printed Matter and Samples 9.00 A.M. Registration 9.00 A.M. Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 9.45 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. 9.00 A.M. No late fee. Letters 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., India via Tuticorin (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	*Sydney*	Tuesday, 9th, Printed Matter and Samples 10.00 A.M. Registration 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.00 A.M. No late fee. Letters 11.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail		
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	*Namsang*	Tuesday, 9th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila	*Tean*	Tuesday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	*Kanagawa Maru*	Tuesday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	*Nikko Maru*	Wednesday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide Perth and Fremantle	*Changsha*	Wednesday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Yokohama and Kobe		
Manila, Thursday Isl., Cooktown, Cairns Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, Fremantle	*Chingtu*	Thursday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Cebu and Iloilo	*Yawata Maru*	Friday, 12th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	*Kaifong*	Friday, 12th, 3.00 P.M.
EUROPE &c., India via Tuticorin (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail. The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday the 12th instant, at 5 p.m.	*Ruby*	Saturday, 13th, 10.00 A.M. Saturday, 13 h, Printed Matter and Samples 10.00 A.M. Registration 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.00 A.M. No late fee. Letters 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.	*Athenian*	Wednesday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra postage 10 cents)	*Doric*	Saturday, 20th, Printed Matter and Samples 10.00 A.M. Registration 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.00 A.M. No late fee. Letters 11.00 A.M.

☞ Mails for *CANTON, *WUCHOW and *SAMSHUI will be closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. and at 6 p.m. until further notice.

☞ A Mail for MACAO is despatched per S.S. *Sui An* on week-days at 7.30 a.m. On Sundays the mail for Macao is closed at 8 a.m.

☞ Mails for NAMTAO and SUAHUE, are closed every weekday at 6 p.m.

☞ Mails for *KONGMOON and *KUMCHUK, are closed every weekday at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m.

*No mails are despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

☞ MONEY LETTERS.—The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered Letters containing bank notes or jewellery, and where Registration has been neglected WILL MAKE NO ENQUIRIES into alleged losses of such letters (Postal Guide 121)

OPIUM.

July 2nd.

Quotations are:—

Malwa New	$800	per picul.
Malwa Old	$830	"
Malwa Older	$860	"
Malwa V. Old	$929	"
Persian fine quality	$800	"
Persian extra fine	$650	"
Patna New	$850	per chest.
Patna Old	—	"
Benares New	$840	"
Benares Old	—	"

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

May 31st—*Bepveuve*. June 4th—*Claverhill, Alderney, Konang Si, Langbank, Titan, Andree, Rickmers*. 7th—*Diomed, Sinla, Antilochus*. 11th—*Ambria, Benvorlich*. 14th—*Benalder, Satsuma, Tonkin, Bingo Maru, Ville de la Ciotat*. 18th—*Clenlochy*. 21st—*Saxonia, Sunda, Kintuck, Marcellus*. 25th—*Benclench, Idomeneus, Monmouthshire, Sambia, Ghazee, Puritan, Sarpedon, Zieten, Scharsfels, Formosa, Gncisenau, Montrose, Kawachi Maru, Salazie, Priam, Wilk*.

ARRIVAL AT HOME.

June 29th—*Touraine*.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 2nd.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/2 1/8
Bank Bills, on demand	2 2 1/8
Bank Bills, at 20 days' sight	2 2 1/16
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2 2 1/16
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2 2 1/16
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2 3
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	276
Credits, at 4 months' sight	281
ON GERMANY.—	
on demand	224½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	53½
Credits, at 60 days' sight	54⅛
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	163½
Bank, on demand	164
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	163½
Bank, on demand	164
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	73
Private, 30 days' sight	73⅝
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	107½
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos—107½	
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	¼ p.c.pm.
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	131⅝
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	¾ p.c. pm.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	¾ p.c. pm
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	67⅛
SOVEREIGNS. Bank's Buying Rate	$9.05
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	$47.80
BAR SILVER, per oz.	31⅛

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

		per cent.	
China	20 cents pieces	$8.52	di-count
"	10 "	9.30	"
Hongkong	20 "	7.50	"
"	10 "	7.65	"

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. *Athenian* arrived Shanghai at 3 p.m. on Saturday the 29th June, and left again at 11 a.m. 1st July for Hongkong where she is due to arrive at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China str. *Hopsang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 21st June, and may be expected here on or about the 8th July.

The Indo-China str. *Kunsang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 27th June, and may be expected here on or about 13th July.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. str. *Doric* will sail from Yokohama on the 1st July, and is due here on the 9th July.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. str. *Tonkin* with the next French Mail, left Singapore on 1st July at 5 p.m., for this port via Saigon.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Colombo Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 29th June, and is expected here to-day.

The British str. *Nanshan* left Saigon on the 30th June, for this port, and is due here to-morrow.

The British str. *Aberlour* left Moji on the 30th June, for this port, and is due here on or about the 5th July.

The J.-C.-J. Lijn str. *Tjiliwong* left Moji via Keelung and Amoy for this port on the 24th June, and may be expected here on or about the 6th July.

The N.Y.K. str. *Nikko Maru* (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 27th June, and is expected here on the 8th July.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Prinz Ludwig*, for Hongkong, from Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. Brodersen, Messrs. Fr. Eggert and O. Wiesinger; from Aden, Lieut. C. Woronbs; from Southampton, Mrs. A. B. Tones, and Mr. H. Stevens; from Colombo, Brothers Christian, Paul and Gabriel; from Singapore, Mrs. H. Coleaux, Lieut. R. H. Philips, and Mr. T. R. Haasmann.

Per *Nippon Maru*, from San Francisco, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Riesbol, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Strong, Mrs. C. F. Moses, Mrs. B. S. Sheen, Mrs. F. E. Russell, Mrs. Bouge, Lt. R. G. Powell, Messrs. Chas. R. Keate, Nizo Matsuda, F. W. Milverton, M. J. Patell, D. Pindengelas, H. G. Santen, K. Akabane, H. B. Pond, H. Donnell, C. H. Horn, F. W. Van Buskirk and A. M. Lunyskin.

Per *Zafiro*, from Manila, Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Fullaway, Mrs. R. S. Wright, Miss Dean, Miss G. Seldner, Miss Estella Seldner, Miss Edith Seldner, Miss B. Kincaid, Miss M. F. Ryerson, Messrs. W. C. Broth, E. H. Foot, A. B. Cresap, Wm. C. Brady, E. R. McCullough, R. D. Stafford, H. J. Carleton, H. E. Walker, P. Kincaid, W. P. Garvin, Y. H. Carbahan, W. F. Umphrey, W. E. Pottinger, A. B. Williamson, E. Velasco, G. Walford, and J. G. Noren.

DEPARTED.

Per *Mongolia*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, and San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hewett, Lt. and Mrs. Gallagher, Mrs. J. C. Young, Miss G. Henley, Miss C. Richards, Miss Marie F. Ryerson, Miss Estelle Seldner, Miss E. Dice, Miss Newbery, Miss G Seldner. Miss Edith Seldner, Miss E.D. Jones, Rev. A. K. Gurney, Rev J. C. Staunton, Col. Darling, Lt. B. de Cordova, Messrs. W. H. Llewellyn, E. S. Heile, H. J. Carlton, H. N. Looney, R. S. S. Drury, M. S. Capur, R. D. Stafford, P. J. Treat and E. H. Foot.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 2nd.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.72	29.78	29.72
Temperature	82	82	83
Humidity	83	84	78
Wind Direction	SSW	SW	SSW
" Force	3	2	4
Weather	cpq	cpq	cq
Rain	—	0.15	—

Highest open air Temperature on June 30th...85
Lowest open air Temperature on June 30th...79

MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.

Ju'y 2nd.

Barometer 9 A.M..29.76	Therm.(Wetbulb) 9 A.M.79
Barometer 1 P.M..29.74	Therm.(Wetbulb) 1 P.M.80
Barometer 4 P.M..29.72	Therm.(Wetbulb) 4 P.M.80
Thermom. 9 A.M. 82	Therm. Maximum 83
Thermom. 1 P.M. 83	Therm. Minimum over night.....78
Thermom. 4 P.M. 83	

JOINT STOCK SHARE.

Hongkong, July 2nd.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	Ps. 200	$120.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai.	$125	$680, x.d. $622½, new issue, (£15 paid up) Ln. £78.10, x.d. Ln. £58.10, x.d. (£15, paid up)
National B. of China	£6	$51.
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 6d.	$7, sellers
China-Borneo Co.	$12	$9, sales & sel.
China Light & P. Co.	$10	$6½, sellers
China Provident	$10	$9, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 63.
Hongkong	$10	$11½, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 50.
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 85.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 330.
Dairy Farm	$6	$15, buyers
Docks and Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	$50	$79, sellers
H. & W. Dock	$50	$106, sellers
New Amoy Dock	$63	$11½, buyers
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 100	Tls. 76.
S'hai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 222.
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	$25	$17½, sellers
Green Island Cement	$10	$16½, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric	$10	$14½.
Hongkong Hotel Co	$50	$118, sellers
Hongkong Ice Co	$25	$245.
Hongkong Rope Co.	$10	$21½, buyers
Insurances—		
Canton	$50	$270, buyers
China Fire	$20	$86, buyers
China Traders	$25	$40, buyers
Hongkong Fire	$50	$225, sellers
North China	£5	Tls. 75, sellers
Union	$100	$700, sales & buy.
Yangtsze	$80	$170, buyers
Land and Building—		
HongkongLandInv.	$100	$105, sellers
Humphrey's Est'e	$10	$10½, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	$30	$37, buyers
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50 / Tls. 50	Tls. 102. / Tls. 101.
WestPoint Building	$50	$50.
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	$480. buyers
Raubs	19/10	$6. buyers
Peak Tramways	$10	$10½, buyers (old) $11½, buyers (new)
Philippine Co.	$10	$5.
Refineries—		
China Sugar	$100	$100.
Luzon Sugar	$100	$21, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	$25	$15.
Douglas Steamship	$50	$104, buyers
H., Canton & M.	$15	$20, buyers
Indo-China S.N. Co.	£10	$69.
Shell Transport Co.	£1	45/- sellers
Star Ferry	$10	$20, sellers
Do. New	$5	$16½, sellers
South China M. Post.	$25	$23, sellers
Steam Laundry Co.	$5	$7.
Stores & Dispensaries		
Campbell, M. & Co.	$10	$20, sellers
Powell & Co., Wm.	$10	$8, sellers
Watkins	$10	$3, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	$10	$11½, sellers
United Asbestos	$4	$10½, buyers
Do. Founders	$10	$150.
Union Waterboat Co.	$10	$123.

VERNON & SMYTH.

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Mr. and Mrs. Dillon Bronson	Miss McLean
	Mr. August Meyer
Mr. de Russierre	Mr. Reginald Paterson
Dr. Francis Clark	Mr. Pearson
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Miss J. Hamilton	

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 10 guns, 3,000 h.p., Comdr. E. La T. Leatham, Hongkong

Astræa, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 i.h.p., Captain C. L. Vaughan-Lee, Manila

Bedford, British cruiser, — — 19th April—Singapore.

Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 800 h.p., Lieut. W. L. Bamber, Yangtsze

Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. B. L. Majendie, Shanghai

Clio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. C. D. S. Raikes, Hongkong

Diadem, 1st class cruiser, 11,000 tons, 16 guns; 16,500 h.p., Capt. Empevillo, Hongkong

Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 5 guns, 5,700 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Gresson, Hongkong

Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 i.h.p., Capt. Grant Dalton, Hongkong

Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 260 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Cox, Hongkong

Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 260 tons, 6 guns, 4000 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. P Henniker Heaton, Hongkong

Janu, torpedo-boat destroyer, 280 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. Darwall, en route Hongkong

Kent, cruiser, armoured, 9,800, tons, 14 guns, 22,000 h.p., Captain S. V. Yde Horsey, Manila

King Alfred, British cruiser, 14,000 tons, Capt. Cecil F. Thursby, Manila

Kinsha, river gunboat, 331 tons, Lieut.-Comdr. P. Crabtree, Shanghai

Monmouth, cruiser, 9,800 tons. Capt. J. A. Tuke, Manila

Moorhen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Vaughan, West River

Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. R. S. Roy, R.N., Shanghai

Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 350 tons, 6 guns, 6300 i.h.p., Lt.-Comdr. Kiddle, en route Hongkong

Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Walcott, West River

Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. H. T. Atlay, West River

Snipe, river gun-boat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p. Lieut.-Comdr. T. J. S. Lyne Yangtsze

Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, Hongkong

Tamar, receiving ship, 4,600 tons, 6 guns, Commodore H. P. Williams, at Hongkong

Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. Secretan, on Yangtsze

Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. West, Yangtsze

Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Stevenson, Hongkong

Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons 450 i.h.p. Comdr. A. W. Glennie, Long Harbour

Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6 guns, 5,900 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. C. E. L. Thomas, Hongkong

Widgeon, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p. Lt.-Comdr. G. B. Spicer-Simson, Yangtsze

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